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DATE 2/6/79 BY *alm*

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SEARCH 3-10

DAY LD

BY PETER A. BROWN

BOSTON (UPI) -- SUSAN SAXE AND KATHERINE POWER, NICE GIRLS FROM GOOD FAMILIES AND ONCE KNOWN FOR THEIR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS AND COMMUNITY SERVICE, HAVE BEEN ON THE FBI'S MOST WANTED LIST LONGER THAN ANY OTHER WOMEN.

THE TWO WERE BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN 1970 WHEN, AUTHORITIES SAY, THEY MURDERED A BOSTON POLICEMAN. THEY HAVE DODGED THE FBI FOR MORE THAN FOUR YEARS BY BLENDING INTO A COUNTER-CULTURE LIFESTYLE.

INTEREST IN THE CASE HAS PICKED UP RECENTLY FOLLOWING REPORTS THE GIRLS HAVE SPENT SOME TIME IN CONNECTICUT AND KENTUCKY. FEDERAL JUDGES IN BOTH STATES HAVE SENT EIGHT PERSONS TO JAIL FOR REFUSING TO TELL WHAT THEY KNOW.

FBI SPOKESMEN DECLINE TO DISCUSS SPECIFICS OF THE INVESTIGATION. BUT, PRIVATELY OFFICIALS SAY THEY ARE MORE OPTIMISTIC THAN BEFORE THAT THE CASE MAY BE NEARING AN END.

ACCORDING TO PERSONS WHO HAVE RUN ACROSS THE TWO IN THEIR TRAVELS, THEY HAVE FALSE IDENTITIES AND CONFIDE ONLY IN EACH OTHER.

MISS SAXE AND MISS POWER ARE THE LAST OF FOUR WOMEN WHO MADE THE FBI'S LIST DURING 1970 WHEN VIOLENCE AMONG COLLEGE RADICALS GAVE AUTHORITIES A NEW PROBLEM -- FINDING WANTED CRIMINALS WHO BLENDED INTO THE YOUTH CULTURE THAT SPROUTED ON CAMPUSES.

ANGELA DAVIS, A SELF-PROCLAIMED COMMUNIST, MADE THE LIST FOR HER ALLEGED COMPLICITY IN A MARIN COUNTY, CALIF., COURTROOM SHOOTOUT THAT RESULTED IN JUDGE HAROLD DALEY'S DEATH. SHE EVADED THE FBI FOR TWO MONTHS. AFTER CAPTURE SHE WAS FOUND INNOCENT IN A TRIAL.

BERNARDINE RAE DOHRN, A LEADER OF THE MILITANT WEATHERMEN FACTION OF THE STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, WAS DROPPED FROM THE FBI'S MOST WANTED LIST IN DECEMBER AFTER THREE YEARS WHEN GOVERNMENT CHARGES AGAINST HER IN A MICHIGAN BOMBING CASE WERE DISMISSED. SHE IS STILL WANTED ON INTERSTATE FLIGHT AND FIREARMS VIOLATIONS.

THE SEARCH FOR MISS SAXE AND MISS POWER WAS STEPPED UP IN JANUARY WHEN THE FBI CONFIRMED REPORTS THE TWO HAD LIVED IN LEXINGTON, KY., ON THE EDGE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY CAMPUS. THE FBI SAID THEY HAD LIVED IN CONNECTICUT FOR BRIEF PERIODS DURING 1972, 1973 AND 1974.

MISS SAXE, OF ALBANY, N.Y., AND MISS POWER, OF DENVER, COLO., ARE REPORTED TO BE LIVING OPENLY AS LESBIANS, WORKING AT ODD JOBS FOR SHORT PERIODS BEFORE MOVING ON AGAIN.

THEY ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE HELPED ROB A BRIGHTON BANK AND KILLED OFFICER WALTER SCHROEDER ON SEPT. 23, 1970. THEY ALSO ARE SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER HOLDUPS. THREE MEN ALSO CHARGED WITH THE BRIGHTON CRIME HAVE BEEN CONVICTED AND SENT TO PRISON.

UPI 03-10 04:14 AED

51 APR 10 1975 WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

File

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Careless fugitives easy catches - FBI

By Ron Hutson
Globe Staff

"Captured."

The word, etched across the mug shots of Susan Edith Saxe and Cameron David Bishop, screams in triumph from the list of the 10 Most Wanted Fugitives at Boston's FBI office.

It stands as a reminder to those on the run that four "radicals" have been taken into custody since last November, after a five-year period in which law enforcement agencies seemed baffled by the fugitives.

Saxe, wanted since 1970 in connection with the murder of a Boston patrolman after a bank robbery and for interstate flight to avoid prosecution, was captured by a policeman Thursday as she walked down a main street in Philadelphia.

Bishop was arrested in East Greenwich, R.I., on March 12 in a car with several other men after police received a tip a bank robbery was planned. Bishop had been sought since April 1969 on charges of dynamiting four transmission towers in Colorado that supplied power to defense plants.

Why the sudden success?

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The BOSTON GLOBE
AMERICAN
BOSTON, MASS.

4 The BOSTON GLOBE
BOSTON, MASS.

Date: 3/29/75

Edition: SAT.

Author: R. HUSTON

Editor: T. WINSHIP

Title: SUSAN SAXE

Character:

or

Classification: 91-

Submitting Office: BOSTON

☐ Being Investigated

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56 MAY 20 1975

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"They are making mistakes," said James O. Newpher, special agent in charge of the Boston FBI office. The Boston office, said Newpher, has coordinated the nationwide search for Saxe and Katherine Ann Power, the other fugitive accused in the murder of Boston Patrolman Walter A. Schroeder.

"This is natural for any human being," Newpher said in an interview yesterday at his Government Center office. "Over a period of time there is a tendency for anyone to relax. They have relaxed their defenses and cover stories to the extent that they are beginning to make mistakes," he said.

"She (Saxe) just got damned careless, walked out on the street in a large metropolitan city and got caught," he said. "It was unusual for her to be walking the streets in a big city like that. It doesn't follow her regular pattern."

Carelessness, apparently led to the capture of Bishop, another "radical" on the 10 Most Wanted Fugitives List, Newpher recalled.

On the day before his capture, police received a tip that four men were sitting in a car outside a Rhode Island bank acting suspiciously. Newpher said. Police arrived as the car drove away and no arrests were made.

On the following day, a policeman recognized the same car sitting in a parking lot near the bank. The officer stopped the car, questioned the occupants and Bishop was captured. Police said the car contained an arsenal of weapons.

"Here's a fellow who has been on the go for a number of years. He relaxed to the point that he apparently was going to pull a bank robbery," Newpher said. "He sure as

hell let his defenses down if he started thinking like that."

Newpher declined to speculate on when Power would be captured, but added the FBI is not infiltrating feminist groups. "We have no authority nor jurisdiction to do anything like that," he said.

The Boston FBI office is responsible for Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Maine.

A spokesman for the FBI in Washington called "misleading" speculation that the latest series of arrests was caused by renewed interest in radicals due to the disappearance of Patricia Hearst and William and Emily Harris, all members of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

"This is no new push. We've been pushing hard ever since," the spokesman said. "But nothing breeds success like success. When we grab one of them, then everybody wants to know about it."

The nucleus of the radical fugitives, the Weather Underground Organization, has remained at large over the years, but it recently became vocal.

In recent months the organization has claimed responsibility for a number of bombings, and the FBI believes it has been helping other political fugitives, including Hearst.

This month the organization released the first issue of what it says will become a quarterly magazine, "Osawatimie," which commemorates the battle in 1856 in which John Brown and 30 other abolitionists beat back an armed attack by slavery supporters in Kansas.

CLEVELAND



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Ogilvie

TIMES UNION

PAGE 15

Date: 3/31/75
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 Editor:
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Classification: 91-3385
 Submitting Office: ALBANY

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25 MAY 27 1975

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Saxe Defense Asks Dismissal Of Indictment

PHILADELPHIA, April 23 (UPI) — Attorneys for self-proclaimed radical Susan E. Saxe asked a federal judge on Tuesday to dismiss an indictment against her because of pre-trial publicity linking her with Patricia Hearst and the Weather Underground. Miss Saxe is slated to be tried on bank robbery and related charges May 12.

In a pre-trial motion, her attorneys said the former Brandeis University honor student could not get a fair trial in this or any other district because of prejudice and publicity generated by repeated press and broadcast references to her as a student radical, a terrorist, and a lesbian and a feminist.

"Her name, her case and her arrest have been coupled repeatedly with reference to other persons and groups of greater or equal notoreity such as Patricia Hearst, the Weather Underground, the Symbionese Liberation Army Patricia Swinton, and Jane Alpert, who has admitted participating in a series of bombings in New York City."

Gil/Rob.

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The Washington Post A-12
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 4-24-75

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Susan Saxe — And the Secret World of Phila.

"The Susan Saxe-type women have discovered that hiding in a lesbian community is easy because everyone is living a life that's a lie. No, don't say that. Everyone's living a life that's secret." —From a gay Philadelphia woman.

By MURRAY DUBIN
Inquirer Staff Writer

Susan Edith Saxe, fugitive and lesbian, using her name of Val Woolf, probably arrived in Philadelphia by bus in January. Like the names she chose wherever she hid, the former college English major selected one with literary and feminist significance.

In Connecticut, she was Aileen Hellman, a name very much like that of author and playwright Lillian Hellman.

In Kentucky, she was Lena Paley, a name similar to antiwar activist Grace Paley, a New York author who writes about the city and its victims.

Here she was Val Woolf, a thinly disguised reference to Virginia Woolf.

Philadelphia was a seemingly good place for Val Woolf. The city has a nationally known lattice-work of support systems for gay women: political groups, bars, bookstores, hot lines, clergy, restaurants, neighborhoods, lawyers and leaders.

The community asks no questions, needs no last names. Val Woolf, 20, and running, fitted in easily.

So it wasn't long before Val Woolf, her long brown hair now fashionably short and carrot-red, met Byrna Aronson, 28, a lesbian herself and a leader in the gay community.

In little more than two months, Ms. Aronson, the administrative assistant to the director of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Val Woolf, an accused bank robber, murderer and member of the radical Weather Underground, would make national headlines.

In the evenings, Byrna would leave work and often find Val waiting for her outside the 15th Street office. Other times, they would meet at Byrna's West Philadelphia apartment. They never met during the day.

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The Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Pa., Page 1 and 16-A

Date: April 13, 1975
Edition:
Author: Murray Dubin
Editor: Creed C. Black
Title:

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The FBI says that Ms. Saxe, who eluded them for more than four years, ate only health foods and worked in Kentucky and Connecticut as a cook in natural-food restaurants.

Byrna will only say that in Philadelphia, her friend Val "didn't eat hamburgers."

Holding hands, they would go out to Chinatown or to a movie. Or they would stay in Byrna's efficiency on Pine Street, watching "The Avengers" or "Star Trek" on television. Byrna would sometimes

SECRET WORLD, From 1-A

go to gay bars to dance, but Val never accompanied her. Val did not want to go anywhere that was public and gay. She would tell Byrna that she could not afford it.

Sometimes, though, they would just sit around and talk.

They would discuss their Jewish backgrounds. Byrna, the more traditional, thought that the religion was sexist and patriarchal but lit candles on the Sabbath anyway. Val identified more with her heritage of being part of an oppressed people. At her arraignment last Monday, she wore a mezuzah on a chain around her neck.

Books, poetry, current events, injustices and being gay were all discussed. Once, about a week before the arrest, Byrna began talking about the flight of lesbian-fugitives Susan Saxe and Katherine Ann Power.

Byrna brought up the subject. She talked about the flight of the two women, the politics involved and the gay women jailed in other states in connection with the FBI's search for the fugitives.

Val did not react noticeably to the conversation.

They would sleep together on the mattresses on the floor, looking up at a poster that says "Women Are Not Chicks."

In the morning, Byrna would arise and go to work. Val would leave later and return to wherever she spent her days. She had no bicycle and no car, and it is believed that she lived somewhere not too far away. But no one is saying.

The only time that anyone ever saw Val lose her temper during her stay in Philadelphia was one night at Byrna's apartment.

Byrna likes to take pictures of her three cats and just fool around with a camera. Once, she pointed it at Val.

"Whoa," shouted Val, hoisting her arms in front of her face.

"You're not joking, are you," said a startled Byrna.

Byrna did not think much of the incident at the time. From all indication, their relationship was a loving and tender one, with no questions asked.

"I'm having a hard time juggling that my lover is Susan Saxe," says Byrna. "I have to remember to call her Susan. I've had a great loss ... you can't touch in prison."

Besides her identity, the only things Val lied about to Byrna were her age (she said she was 27; she is 26) and her educational background (she said she hadn't attended college; in fact, she had been an honors student at Brandeis).

"You have to understand that she shared a great deal of herself with me, even in her anonymity," Byrna says. "Being with her was an up trip. She was a woman of many strengths ... a woman with a strong sense of injustice."

On March 27, justice, in the form of a Philadelphia police officer, spotted Val Woolf.

In mid-March, the Philadelphia FBI began circulating pictures of Susan Saxe and Katherine Power, who had eluded them for four years, in gay bars. Byrna claims that no one, not even herself, knew Val Woolf's real identity. But the FBI was looking for both Susan Saxe and Katherine Power in Philadelphia two weeks before Susan Saxe was captured.

Val met Byrna that eventful Thursday morn't after 6 P.M.

Val and Byrna left shortly after six and began walking to Chinatown.

It is at this point that the police and Byrna Aronson's stories differ.

At the 6th Police District headquarters, 11th and Winter Streets, the incoming 4-to-12 shift had just received a flyer, distributed by the FBI, with a picture of Susan Saxe.

Officer Joseph Reid studied the picture and went out on his center city patrol.

Reid has said he first saw a woman who looked like Susan Saxe, holding hands with another woman, near 10th and Market Streets.

Byrna says that she and Val were never east of 12th Street.

Reid says he trailed the women to 2th Street, between Chestnut and Sansom Streets, and then got out of his police car.

"We were walking down the street holding hands and he pulled up on the opposite side of the street," Byrna says.

Neither woman paid much attention to the policeman as he walked across the street and approached them. He looked at Val.

"Excuse me, but what's your name?" is what Reid said, according to Byrna.

"Val Woolf," was her response, Byrna says.

"Any identification?" Reid asked. "No" was the response.

"Well, you look like somone I just got a briefing about. Susan Saxbe (sic)."

Byrna tells the story painlessly, as if she is recalling a nightmare and hopes that talking about it might make it go away.

"The name Saxbe meant nothing to me when the policeman said it and I didn't think it meant anything to Val," Byrna says.

When Reid asked them to come over to the police car, so he could call for assistance, Byrna casually sat in the back seat, leaving the door open. She thought that it was a simple case of mistaken identity.

Val got in, too, and shut the door. Byrna says that Val looked "mildly nervous."

"She was holding my hand real tight and, in retrospect, I think she was really nervous," Byrna says.

They drove around the corner to 13th and Sansom Streets, where they were met by several police cars and a patrol wagon.

At that moment, Val tried to bolt, reaching for the door handle. But back seats of police cars have no door handles. Reid put his hand on his gun and asked her not to move.

"I don't want to shoot anyone," Byrna remembers him saying.

At that point, Byrna realized who "Susan Saxe" was. Reid gave her the picture and she looked over at Val.

Susan Saxe, who had taught karate during her years as a fugitive, sat quietly in the back seat and then in the patrol wagon that took the two women to central detective headquarters at 20th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. During the ride, Byrna never asked her if she was Susan Saxe.

"I told her that if she indeed was this person, it didn't matter," Byrna says.

Byrna and Val Woolf, now Susan Saxe again, were separated. Byrna was taken to the FBI headquarters at 6th and Arch Streets.

The FBI questioned her for more than five hours and were "exultant" at the Saxe capture, Byrna recalls.

During that time, a policeman leaked news of the capture to the media. According to that police story, Susan Saxe gave her name as "Walsh" to Officer Reid.

Byrna insists that the name "Walsh" was never given.

"The FBI didn't want the (gay) community to know (who was caught because) they probably thought Katherine Power was in town," she says. "We spelled the name Woolf. It was a deliberate attempt to manipulate the press."

An FBI spokesman said that the "Walsh" quote came from the police and was accurate.

Byrna accuses the FBI of lying to her repeatedly during the interrogation and of "playing games" in an effort to elicit information.

An FBI spokesman said that "the FBI would never lie."

Now that Susan Saxe has been arraigned and has had a hearing date set (May 12), Philadelphia's gay community, which exists for the most part beneath the surface of a suspicious society and protects its privacy and life-style, senses a new presence in its midst — the FBI.

And the community, aware of what has happened to gay women elsewhere, is afraid.

Since February, eight gay persons have been arrested in Kentucky and Connecticut for refusing to cooperate with the FBI's search for Ms. Saxe and Katherine Power. Mass interviews in those states have turned lesbian communities into frightened fortresses, and allegations of FBI harassment are

infiltration have surfaced there and in Ohio.

Inquirer interviews with lesbians living from Powelton Village to Queen Village indicate an overriding dread that the FBI will appear one night with a grand jury subpoena because of a link — an imagined link, they say — to Susan Saxe or Katherine Power.

Despite FBI comments 10 days ago that only a "few people" would be questioned here about Ms. Saxe and that there were no plans to use a grand jury unless a lead to Ms. Power was discovered, the FBI has already approached more than 20 women with questions and has threatened some of them with a subpoena, according to gay sources.

"There was a knock at my door at 8 P.M.," one gay woman recalls.

"It was a man's voice and I never have men visitors, so I said 'Go away.'" After two men identified themselves in a pleasant tone and explained what they wanted to talk about, the woman asked them to go away again.

"Then they said, 'We'll see you in the grand jury.' . . . It was a blatant threat," she says.

(A person can be arrested for civil contempt and put in jail for refusing to testify before a grand jury. In the Kentucky and Connecticut cases, all those arrested have been granted immunity from prosecution. Two have testified. Two were freed because the grand jury term expired but both were subpoenaed again for a grand jury session in May. Four remain in jail.)

Other charges of FBI harassment, as chronicled by the gay community, include:

- Agents appearing in the office of a gay state employee (who was not living openly as a lesbian) and asking co-workers — in complete view of everyone — about the woman's whereabouts, explaining they were the FBI agents investigating the Saxe case.

- Agents telling a gay employee's supervisor why they were there and then having the supervisor order the woman to talk.

- Agents interviewing peripheral people like the ex-boyfriend of a gay woman who knew a friend of Byrna Aronson.

The FBI denies harassing anyone but admits that interviews are being conducted. No complaints have been received, the FBI says. So far, Byrna and others say, no one is talking.

"What I sense, at least among lesbians, is a phenomenal sense of unity," Byrna says. "The issue here isn't Susan Saxe. The issue is the FBI coming down heavy on lesbian communities. There's a sense that the FBI

would really like to infiltrate and find out what's going on."

The FBI, on the other hand, says it is simply searching for fugitives who happen to be lesbians.

If the fugitives were railroad conductors, it would be searching railroad yards, too, the FBI maintains.

Across the country, the gay press is watching events in Philadelphia with interest.

"We don't want to be paranoid and we're trying to bend over backwards not to be . . . but the government is either doing this deliberately, knowing gays can be intimidated, or they're just blundering along," says Shelley Singer, a reporter for the Advocate, a San Francisco-based, nationally distributed gay newspaper.

In Cincinnati, a National Organization of Women official says a female FBI agent has been questioning NOW officers, lesbians and members of a rape-crisis center about the fugitives.

"By the time it was over, we hoped that both (fugitives) grew long hair, bought makeup, wore short skirts and lost themselves in the Procter & Gamble typing pool," the official says.

In Philadelphia, gay women are distributing an ACLU pamphlet called "The Right to Remain Silent" at gay bars and residential areas.

"Look, we're the most paranoid people in the whole world and sometimes we don't even tell each other our last names," says a gay woman who once met Val Woolf.

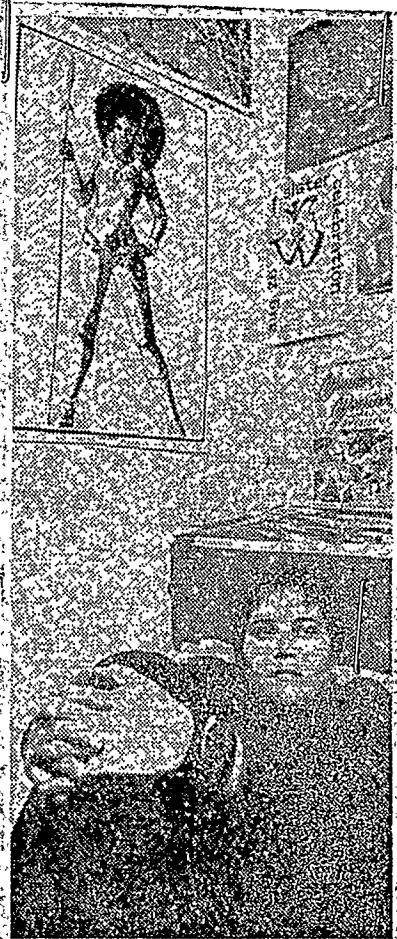
"Right now, it's less frightening to keep the door closed (when the FBI knocks) than to open it. The day the first subpoena is issued, that may change."

Among those who knew Val Woolf and among many who did not, there seems to be a genuine affection for who she was. Women talk about her articulateness, her openness, her honesty (yes, they say, her honesty) and her strong will (she gave up smoking, cold turkey).

"Now, she's become a rallying point for gay women," asserts Byrna.

In Byrna's apartment, there is a lavender Easter egg bearing feminist symbols and the words "HAVE COURAGE, SISTER" printed in purple ink. Byrna says she has no wish to be a martyr but claims that she is prepared to go to jail, if need be. She thinks that her friends are willing to go to jail, too. But she admits that the FBI questioning is taking its toll.

"You see, so many gay people, even the activists, are terribly afraid they'll be exposed," explains the Advocate's Singer. "Some of them haven't told their mommies."



Philadelphia Inquirer / MICHAEL VIOLA

BRYNA ARONSON in her West Philadelphia apartment, where Susan Saxe, alias Val Woolf, found love.



Susan Saxe, when arrested

The FBI's Case Against Saxe

Susan Edith Saxe, now being held on \$350,000 bail, is charged with:

- Participating in a Sept. 1, 1970, bank robbery at the Bell Savings & Loan Association, 7578 Haverford Ave., where she allegedly had an unlit Molotov cocktail.
- Taking part in a Sept. 23, 1970, bank robbery in Boston in which a policeman was killed. Ms. Saxe allegedly carried a .30-caliber rifle.
- Stealing material from a Massachusetts National Guard Armory the same month.

Ms. Saxe, also charged with conspiracy, pleaded not guilty to all counts at her arraignment here last week.

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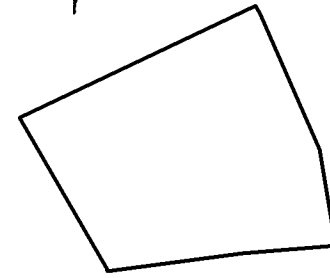
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BY JOHN A. CARDIOLI
PHILADELPHIA (UPI) -- SUSAN FRITH Saxe, an honor student turned
rational who was sought by the FBI for almost five years, told
RACIALS FRIDAY SHE "WENT RIGHT ON."
MISS Saxe was arrested THURSDAY NIGHT BY PHILADELPHIA POLICE
JOSEPH REID, WHO SAID HE RECOGNIZED HER FROM A FBI PHOTOGRAPH.
DESCRIPTION. SHE AND ANOTHER WOMAN, IDENTIFIED AS LERNA ARONSON,
WERE SEEN BY WHILE WALKING ALONG THE STREET.
MISS Saxe was identified by FINGERPRINTS AND A DISTINGUISHED LATE
SHOT NEAR THE BRIM OF HER LEFT EYE. MISS ARONSON WAS LATER RELEASED.
SHE WAS HELD IN LIEU OF \$350,000 BAIL FOR APRIL 9. SHE IS
FACING ROBBERY CHARGES.

MISS Saxe, 26, WANTED FOR BANK ROBBERIES IN ILLINOIS, CALIFORNIA
AND MASSACHUSETTS WAS ARRAIGNED BEFORE U.S. DISTRICT COURT IN PHILADELPHIA
ON CHARGES STEMMING FROM THE ROBBERY OF THE FIDELITY UNION NATIONAL
LOAN ASSOCIATION IN WEST PHILADELPHIA ON FEB. 1, 1971.

THE SUSPECTS'S ATTORNEY, DAVID SUDZICKY, CONTENDED AT THE
ARRAIGNMENT THE GOVERNMENT HAD FAILED POSITIVELY TO IDENTIFY HIS
CLIENT AS MISS Saxe, BUT MAYTHONS RULED THAT THE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED HER
IDENTITY FIRMLY AND SCHEDULED A HEARING.

AFTER THE ARRAIGNMENT, MISS ARONSON READ A STATEMENT WRITTEN
BY MISS Saxe.

"FIRST, A GREETING TO ALL MY SISTERS. I AM STATEMENT FROM
"CONTRAST, ESPECIALLY TO ALL OF MY SISTERS UNDERGROUND IN AMERICA.
STAY FREE, STAY STRONG. I INTEND TO FIGHT ON IN EVERY WAY AS A
LESBIAN, A FEMINIST AND AN ANARCHIST."

"THE LOVE I SHARE WITH MY SISTERS IS A CAR BOMB BOMBING AND
THAN THE POLICE STATE CAMP RING AGAINST ME. OFFICE INC. BOMB
STRONG. I AM A LOVE WOMAN AND I CAN USE STRONG. MISS THE POLICE
IN A RAIN."

98-46611-A-

88 AUG 8 1975

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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MISS SAXE, KATHERINE POWER AND THREE MEN WERE SOUGHT BY THE FBI IN THE SEPT. 23, 1970, HOLDUP OF THE STATE STREET TRUST CO. IN BOSTON. A POLICEMAN WAS KILLED DURING THE ROBBERY. THE THREE MEN WERE CAPTURED SHORTLY AFTER THE HOLDUP, AND ONLY MISS POWER STILL REMAINS AT LARGE.

ONE OF THE MEN WAS KILLED IN PRISON, AND THE OTHER TWO CURRENTLY ARE SERVING TERMS.

MISS SAXE, DESCRIBED AS A QUIET, INTROVERTED GIRL, ATTENDED SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, BUT LATER TRANSFERRED TO BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY IN WALTHAM, MASS., WHERE SHE MET MISS POWER. BOTH WOMEN WERE DESCRIBED AS GOOD STUDENTS WHO WON SCHOLASTIC AWARDS.

THE FBI SAID MISS SAXE, OF ALBANY, N.Y., AND MISS POWER, OF DENVER, COLO., ALONG WITH THEIR THREE MALE COMPANIONS FORMED AN URBAN GUERRILLA UNIT DURING THE HEIGHT OF ANTI-VIETNAM PROTESTS IN 1970.

THE FBI SAID THE FIVE WERE INVOLVED IN A SERIES OF CRIMES, INCLUDING THE THEFT OF AMMUNITION FROM A GOVERNMENT ARMORY.

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UP-153

ADD FUGITIVE, PHILADELPHIA (UP-068)

IN BOSTON, POLICE AUTHORITIES SAID MISS POWER MAY HAVE RETURNED TO NEW ENGLAND. POLICE SUPERINTENDENT JOSEPH JORDAN SAID IT IS HOPE SHE WILL SURRENDER.

"THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT KATHERINE POWER MAY HAVE RETURNED TO THE NEW ENGLAND AREA," SAID JORDAN. "I'M NOT SURE...SHE MIGHT CONTEMPLATE GIVING HERSELF UP."

HE SAID LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WERE ENCOURAGED BY THE ARREST OF MISS SAXE AND HOPE MISS POWER WILL BE APPREHENDED SHORTLY HAVE INCREASED.

JORDAN SAID EVEN IF MISS SAXE IS RETURNED TO BOSTON IMMEDIATELY, IT WOULD BE "SEVERAL MONTHS" BEFORE SHE COULD BE PUT ON TRIAL BECAUSE OF THE BACKLOG OF CASES ALREADY ON THE SUPERIOR COURT DOCKET.

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Miss Saxe, in Deal, Pleads Guilty And Defends Her 1970 Crimes

PHILADELPHIA, June 9 (AP) — Susan Edith Saxe, antiwar radical and militant feminist, in a surprise move pleaded guilty today to bank robbery and theft from a Federal arsenal and said she did not regret those 1970 crimes.

"That armed struggle against the American state was a valid and necessary escalation of the politics of the sixties," the 26-year-old Brandeis University honor graduate from Albany, N. Y., said in a defiant statement before United States District Judge Alfred L. Luongo.

The sudden withdrawal of a plea of not guilty on the day of her trial was to start was part of a deal with the Government guaranteeing that she will not be compelled, even under a grant of immunity, to testify in any proceedings about events that occurred from 1969 until now.

Because she refused to cooperate, the Government recommended a prison sentence of not more than 10 years for the \$6,240 holdup of the Bell Savings and Loan Association in Philadelphia and two years to run concurrently with the 10 for theft and related crimes at the Newburyport, Mass. Arsenal.

"The sentences are based on the Government's understanding that I will give them nothing, ever, not in 10 years, not in a 100 years," Miss Saxe said in an eight-page statement.

Judge Luongo said he would delay sentencing, as requested by opposing lawyers, until she is tried in Massachusetts on state charges of murder and bank robbery. These result from a holdup on Sept. 26, 1970, in Boston, that netted legal torture of sisters who three men and two women refuse to speak to the F.B.I.

\$26,000 and resulted in the slaying of Walter Schroeder, a patrolman.

About 40 women supporters of Miss Saxe crowded into the courtroom expecting proceedings to start with selection of a jury. Instead the slim defendant's chief counsel, Catherine R. Roraback of New Haven, Conn., informed Judge Luongo that the original plea would be withdrawn.

Then, Assistant United States Attorney Carmen C. Nasuti read a four-page agreement, outlining the guilty pleas, the recommendation on sentence, and the Government's promise that it would not force Miss Saxe to testify in any legal proceeding if she exercised her rights under the Fifth Amendment.

The Government also agreed not to prosecute Miss Saxe for any possible involvement in bank robberies in Evanston, Ill., and Beverly Hills, Calif., in August 1970, or for alleged purchases of weapons in Portland, Ore.

And it promised to let the state of Massachusetts handle all charges growing out of the Boston holdup-slaying.

"My guilty plea is predicated upon my understanding that as of this date the government has agreed to end its investigation in Philadelphia," said the smiling defendant who had eluded police for 4½ years, while on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's "10 most wanted" list until she was picked up last March 27 on a street not far from the Independence Hall here.

"This means no grand jury, no harboring prosecutions, no legal torture of sisters who refuse to speak to the F.B.I."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/6/79 BY *slm*

1 (LAST)

The Washington Post _____

Washington Star-News _____

Daily News (New York) _____

The New York Times *14*

The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

The Los Angeles Times _____

Date *6-10-75*

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Miss Saxe could be sentenced to up to 40 years in jail and fined up to \$30,000 for the crimes to which she pleaded guilty, Luongo said.

About 40 women supporters of Miss Saxe crowded into the courtroom expecting proceedings to start with selection of a jury. Instead the defendant's chief counsel, Catherine R. Roraback of New Haven, Conn., informed Luongo the original plea would be withdrawn.

Then, Asst. U.S. Atty. Carmen C. Nasuti read a four-page agreement, outlining the guilty pleas, the recommendation on sentence, and the government's promise that it would not force Miss Saxe to testify in any legal proceeding if she exercised her 5th Amendment rights.

THE GOVERNMENT also agreed not to prosecute Miss Saxe "for any possible involvement in bank robberies in Evanston, Ill., and Beverly Hills, Calif., in August 1970" or for alleged purchases of weapons in Portland, Ore.

And it promised to let the state of Massachusetts handle all charges growing out of the Boston holdup-slaying.

"My guilty plea is predicated upon my understanding that as of this date the government has agreed to end its investigation in Philadelphia," said the smiling defendant who had eluded police for 4½ years while on the FBI's "10 most wanted" list until she was picked up last March 27 on a street not far from historic Independence Hall here.

In her statement, Miss Saxe sharply defended her feminist views and pledged to continue her fight "as a lesbian, a feminist, an Amazon."



SUSAN E. SAXE

'No regrets'

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Two Female Fugitives Recently Worked In Ky.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has recently confirmed that Susan Edith Saxe and Katherine Ann Power, both of whom are currently on the FBI's list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives," lived and worked in Lexington, Kentucky, for several months in 1974.

Employing a variety of investigative techniques which included handwriting analysis, latent fingerprint comparisons, and photographic identifications, the FBI established that Saxe, using variations of the alias, Lenora Jordan Paley, and Power, using variations of the alias, Maureen Sheila Kelly, successfully utilized their assumed identities to obtain residence and employment in Lexington, Kentucky, until their departure sometime in late September or early October, 1974.

Saxe and Power reportedly held a variety of jobs in Lexington. Power worked as a telephone receptionist and Saxe was employed by a health food restaurant. With respect to their employment Saxe used Social Security Account Number 040-58-8911 and Power, Social Security Account Number 003-46-5275. Power listed her date of birth as February 8, 1950.

Saxe and Power, both former students at Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, are being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crimes of murder, theft of Government property, and bank robbery.

The female duo, reportedly espousing the cause of an obscure revolutionary group which advocated attacks on the military establishment and police community, allegedly joined forces with three male parolees from Massachusetts to rob the State Street Bank and Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts, on September 23, 1970. Having successfully seized over \$20,000 in loot, the fleeing band of robbers was confronted by a Boston,

Massachusetts, police officer, who responded to the crime scene. A hail of sub-machinegun fire, which savagely cut down and killed the officer, terminated the encounter. On September 24, 1970, Federal warrants were issued at Boston,

Massachusetts, charging both Saxe and Power with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder. Their accomplices in these crimes were subsequently apprehended.

Additionally, Saxe and Power were charged in Federal warrants issued at Boston on September 25, 1970, with theft of Government property from a National Guard Armory in Newbury Port, Massachusetts.

Other outstanding warrants issued at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 1, 1970, charged Saxe and Power for their alleged participation in the September 1, 1970, robbery of the Bell Federal Savings and Loan Association, Philadelphia, where over \$6,000 in loot was taken at gun point.

Saxe, a white female American who was born on January 18, 1949, at Hartford, Connecticut, is 5'4" to 5'5" tall, weighs 160 pounds, has brown hair, hazel eyes, medium complexion, and a heavy build. She may be wearing contact lenses.

Power, a white female American who was born in Denver, Colorado, on January 25, 1949, is 5' tall, weighs from 145 to 150 pounds, has hazel eyes, light brown hair, which was recently described as "dirty blonde" and worn short, a medium complexion, and a stocky build. She has a pockmark on her left cheek, an appendectomy scar, and a large scar on her abdomen. Both Saxe and Power have been recently described as having lost considerable weight, perhaps as much as 20 pounds.

Both should be considered armed and dangerous.

Anyone with any information

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Greenville Sun
Greenville, Tennessee

Page 16

98-46611-A-
RECORDS: PLACE COPY IN
100-467965 (FIP)

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Date: *2/23/75*

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Author: _____

Editor: _____

Title: _____

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GILROB MB

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Submitting Office: _____

☐ Being Investigated

concerning either of these fugitives, who may be traveling together, should promptly contact the nearest FBI office, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of most local telephone directories.

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KATHERINE ANN POWER



SUSAN EDITH SAXE

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Bail Ordered for 4 Women in Robbery-Murder Inquiry

CINCINNATI, April 29 (UPI) — A Federal appeals court today ordered bail set for four young women who have been held in jail without bond since March 8 for refusing to testify before a Federal grand jury concerning the whereabouts of two women wanted on bank robbery and murder charges.

The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit also ordered a United States District Court in Lexington to determine why the four women and two other young persons had been subpoenaed to testify.

The appeals court ordered ordered District Judge Bernard T. Moynahan Jr. in Lexington to set bail for Linda Link, 22 years old, of Louisville, and Marla Seymour, 22, Jill Raymond, 23, and Gail Gohee, 21, all of Lexington.

The four former University of Kentucky students were jailed for refusing to answer grand jury questions about two women on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's 10 most wanted fugitives list — Susan Saxe and Katherine Ann Power. Miss Saxe was recently captured in Philadelphia but Miss Power remains at large.

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EX 104

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The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date _____

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SAXE 4-6

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) -- SUSAN EDITH SAXE, A STUDENT RADICAL WHO REMAINED ON THE FBI'S "10 MOST WANTED LIST" FOR NEARLY FIVE YEARS IN CONNECTION WITH A BANK ROBBERY HERE AND ONE IN BOSTON IN WHICH A POLICEMAN WAS KILLED, FACES ARRAIGNMENT MONDAY.

MISS SAXE, 26, WAS ARRESTED HERE MARCH 27 AFTER SHE WAS RECOGNIZED BY POLICEMAN JOSEPH REID AS SHE AND ANOTHER WOMAN, BYRNA ARONSON, 25, WHO WAS LATER RELEASED, WALKED ALONG A DOWNTOWN STREET. SHE WAS ORDERED HELD HERE IN \$350,000 BAIL.

MISS SAXE, KATHERINE POWER AND THREE MEN WERE SOUGHT BY THE FBI IN THE SEPT. 23, 1970 HOLDUP OF THE STATE STREET TRUST CO. IN BOSTON IN WHICH A POLICEMAN WAS KILLED. THE THREE MEN WERE CAPTURED SHORTLY AFTER THE HOLDUP AND ONLY MISS POWER STILL REMAINS AT LARGE.

THE ARRAIGNMENT HERE WILL DEAL WITH MISS SAXE'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE SEPT. 1, 1970 ROBBERY OF THE BELL FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION IN THE OVERBROOK PARK SECTION OF PHILADELPHIA.

AUTHORITIES SAID MISS SAXE WOULD BE TRIED FIRST ON THE PHILADELPHIA BANK ROBBERY CHARGES.

THE FBI SAID MISS SAXE, OF ALBANY, N.Y., AND MISS POWER, OF DENVER, COLO., ALONG WITH THEIR THREE MALE COMPANIONS FORMED AN URBAN GUERRILLA UNIT DURING THE HEIGHT OF ANTI-VIETNAM PROTESTS IN 1970. THE BUREAU SAID THE FIVE WERE INVOLVED IN A SERIES OF CRIMES, INCLUDING THE THEFT OF AMMUNITION FROM A NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY IN NEWBURYPORT, MASS., IN 1970.

MISS SAXE GRADUATED WITH HONORS FROM BANCROFT UNIVERSITY, ALTHAM, MASS. WHERE FRIENDS SAID SHE BECAME INVOLVED IN HER FINAL YEAR WITH RADICAL CAUSES AND PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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PHILADELPHIA (UPI) -- SUSAN EDITH SAYE, 26, A FORMER STUDENT
 MILITANT ON THE FBI'S 10 MOST WANTED LIST ON CHARGES OF BANK ROBBERY
 AND MURDER WAS ARRESTED THURSDAY AS SHE WALKED THROUGH DO NTOW
 PHILADELPHIA, THE FBI REPORTED.

MISS SAYE AND CATHERINE ANN POWER, WHO IS STILL BEING SOUGHT, ARE
 WANTED ON CHARGES OF MURDERING A BOSTON POLICE OFFICER WHO WAS SHOT
 TO DEATH FOLLOWING THE ROBBERY OF THE STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST CO.
 ON SEPT. 3, 1970.

THE TWO WOMEN, REPORTED AS CONSTANT COMPANIONS, WERE RECENTLY
 REPORTED LIVING IN COUNTER CULTURE COMMUNITIES IN CONNECTICUT AND
 KENTUCKY.

AN FBI SPOKESMAN SAID MISS SAYE WAS ARRESTED IN THE PHILADELPHIA
 CITY CENTER BY A POLICE OFFICER WHO RECOGNIZED HER FROM A PHOTOGRAPH
 AND DESCRIPTION REISSUED ONLY THURSDAY.

SHE WAS CHARGED WITH UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO ESCAPE PROSECUTION, THE
 SPOKESMAN SAID. AN ARRAIGNMENT DATE WAS NOT SET.

The Washington Post

Washington Star-News

Daily News (New York)

AN FBI SPOKESMAN SAID MISS SAYE WAS ARRESTED BY A PHILADELPHIA
 POLICE OFFICER WHO RECOGNIZED HER ON THE STREET FROM A NEW PHOTOGRAPH
 AND DESCRIPTION REISSUED ONLY THURSDAY.

SHE WAS CHARGED WITH UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO ESCAPE PROSECUTION, THE
 SPOKESMAN SAID.

ACCORDING TO THE FBI, SHE AND CATHERINE ANN POWER, WHO IS STILL
 BEING SOUGHT, WERE WANTED ON CHARGES OF MURDERING A BOSTON POLICE
 OFFICER WHO WAS SHOT TO DEATH FOLLOWING THE ROBBERY OF THE STATE
 STREET BANK AND TRUST CO. ON SEPT. 3, 1970.

MORE

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Washington Capital News Service

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THURSDAY 4-8

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LY BOSTONIAN ARMED

ALBANY, N.Y. (AP) -- FOUR YEARS AGO THE ELLIOT CASE WAS ALREADY TAKEN FOR THE FIRST TIME WITH REPORTERS ABOUT THEIR SISTER, SUSAN. "I WANT HER TO GET BACK, WHEN COME BACK AND SHOOT FOR THE FIRST TIME. TWO OF THE THREE BOYS WERE NO. DID THEY DISOBEY TO KILL THE DAUGHTER?"

THURSDAY NIGHT, PHILADELPHIA POLICE DID CATCH SUSAN. MORE TIRED THAN SHOCKED AS, HER FATHER WOULD SAY ONLY THIS, "I KNOW, THAT YOU. BUT I DON'T WANT TO TALK TO YOU."

DURING THE FOUR YEARS THAT THE FBI SEARCHED THE COUNTRY FOR THE DAUGHTER, THE SAYERS HAVE FOUND OUT MUCH ABOUT THE SISTER. THEY, IT SEEMS, LIKE MOST OF HER FRIENDS, KNEW ONLY PART OF HER.

SHE HAD WANTED TO BE A POET. REPORTERS HAVE QUOTED HER POLITICAL LINES WRITTEN AT ALBANY HIGH SCHOOL AND LATER OVER DETAILS OF THE MURDER AND MURDER.

SHE AS BOY AND MUST, AN INTROVERT AND "NEVER GET ALONG" ACCORDING TO ONE FRIEND, A ROOMMATE AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

HER 30 MILES OUT OF HER WAY FOR SOMEONE "HE LIKED". SHE AS NOT A POLITICAL ACTIVIST. "VIOLENCE SEEMS AS FAR AWAY AS POSSIBLE FROM THE TYPE OF GIRL SUSAN WAS," IRENE COHEN INSISTED.

THAT SUSAN AS, HER FRIEND SAID, AS A "BRILLIANT STUDENT--A GRADUATE TO SCORER AT THE SORORITY LIFE, ONE GROUP OF DEANS AND FANFALS, AND GRADUATED MAGNA CUM LAUDE IN ENGLISH.

AN ARMY OF BOOKS WAS HER BADGE, THE EARLY FRIENDS SAID. "FINALLY, BECAUSE SHE FOUND THE ACADEMIC LIFE AT SYRACUSE TOO EASY, SHE TRANSFERRED TO BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY IN BOSTON."

THERE, WITH THE SAME PENCHANT FOR BOOKS, EXTENSIVE NOVELS AND POETRY, SHE JOINED THE CONCERT COMMITTEE AND THE ORIENTATION COMMITTEE. SHE HELPED INTRODUCE FRESHMEN TO UNIVERSITY LIFE.

SHE AS ADMIRER, A MODEL DAUGHTER, A MODEL STUDENT.

REPORTERS, FASCINATED WITH THE PORTRAIT WHOSE PICTURE HANGS STILL IN POST OFFICES, HAVE ATTRIBUTED THE BEGINNING OF HER "TRANSFORMATION" TO CALIFORNIA.

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY WAS THE NATIONAL STUDENT STRIKE CENTER. THE FENT STATE KILLINGS AND THE COUNTRY-WIDE PROTEST HAD BEEN THE CAUSE TO A FEWER FITCH.

SUSAN SAYE BEGAN A FRIENDSHIP WITH KATHY POWER, A SHORT, DOLLY OPAN WOMAN WHOSE STUDENTS LIKED OR SYMPATHIZED WITH.

SUSAN MARCHED, AND SHE GAVE UP RELIGION ACCORDING TO SCHOOL OFFICIALS. AS SHE ADMITTED MUCH LETTER IN A LETTER TO HER PARENTS, SHE "GOT INVOLVED IN A LOT OF THINGS."

THAT SAME YEAR THE REPORTERS FIRST CAME TO THE SAYE HOUSE IN ALBANY ASKING ABOUT A \$1,000 BAKY RO LERY AND THE DEATH OF A BOSTON POLICEMAN.

NO, HER PARENTS TOLD THEM. SUSAN AS LIVING IN BOSTON, OREGON LOOKING FOR A JOB AS A PITER.

"I CAN TELL YOU SOMETHING," SHE AS A CRYSTAL BALL, "SHE, SHE SAID."

PHI 13-7 111111

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Six who defied FBI, grand jury may face jail

GILROB

By TOM VAN HOWE

Louisville Times Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Jail really wasn't what six former University of Kentucky students had bargained for.

But that was in the beginning.

Today they were scheduled to appear in U.S. District Court where a federal judge would determine whether they were in contempt of court for refusing to assist an FBI investigation by declining to testify before a federal grand jury.

The six — five women and a man — are part of Lexington's small homosexual community and have had little contact with law-enforcement agents.

But the United States decided to seek to have them held in contempt of court. And they said yesterday they were ready to go to jail, where U.S. Dist. Judge Bernard T. Moynahan tells them they should go. They packed their bags, took care of personal affairs, and said goodbyes.

According to the FBI, former Brandeis University students Susan Saxe and Katherine Power, both on the FBI's "10 most wanted" list since 1971 for suspicion of murder of a policeman in connection with the robbery of a Boston bank in September 1970, lived in Lexington for several months last year.

The FBI was tipped off that the two fugitives may have been living in Lexington by a woman who lived in a house where two women matching their descriptions resided. She saw the fugitives' pictures on wanted posters and notified the FBI. The women were living there under the names of Lena Paley and May Kelley.

Because of the women's known sexual preferences, the FBI focused its investigation on the homosexual community in Lexington. Some people talked to them, while others — the six — did not.

When FBI efforts to get the six to talk failed, U.S. Atty. Eugene Siler was convinced by the FBI in January that the six had enough information to require them to be subpoenaed before a grand jury. But the six still refused to talk. And today, they faced the possibility of jail.

It was a strange scene in the fourth-floor hallway of the Barr Street Federal Building in Lexington yesterday. The attorneys for the six, Judith Peterson, of Tampa, Fla., and Robert Sedler, a UK law professor and a member of the Kentucky Civil Liberties Union, sat on benches and advised their clients on how to answer each question put to them by the grand jury.

The grand jury process moved slowly yesterday. Each of the witnesses, who were often referred to in hallway conversation as "the defendants" by U.S. Atty. Siler, sought advice from their attorneys after every question.

According to Sedler, the grand jury questions centered on whether the six had known or seen the two fugitives while they lived and worked in Lexington last year. In each case, Sedler said, the six responded that they would not testify according to their rights under the First, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

"What we are seeing here," said attorney Sedler in an interview, "is a perversion of the grand jury process. Historically, the grand jury is designed to investigate possibilities of criminal conduct to determine whether or not there are violations of criminal law. If there are, they are to return indictments."

"But in this case the grand jury has been turned into an information and fact-finding body to assist the FBI — which has proven itself incapable over the past several years of finding any of the people they are looking for."

Sedler and Peterson say the FBI is only being vindictive against their six clients; that it's a matter of the FBI saying, "Okay, you won't talk to us — so we'll show you. We'll take you to the grand jury where you'll go to jail if you don't talk."

Thomas W. Kitchens Jr., the agent in charge of the Louisville FBI office, which has jurisdiction in Lexington as well, disagrees.

"They (the six) are the bad guys here, not us. They had plenty of opportunity to talk to us. They don't have to talk to us but they do have to talk to the grand jury. They could have been harboring those fugitives. We don't know."

Last night in a dimly lit Lexington restaurant, the six — James Carey Junkin, 19, president of the UK Gay Student Coalition, Jill Raymond, 23, and Marla Seymour, Gail Cohee, Debbie

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Page B2

Louisville Times

Louisville, Ky.

Date: 3-7-75
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Barry Bringham
Title:

Character: BU#
or LS# 91-5755

Classification: LS
Submitting Office:

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Hands and Linda Link, all 22 — sat around a long table and talked about why they refused to talk to the FBI and grand jury and what effect the proceedings have had on their lives.

"I'm a lesbian," said Miss Seymour. "Men are not welcome in my home. When greeted by an FBI agent, he was a male agent on a morning in January. He was asking me questions dealing with my past experiences, my life. He wanted testimony — which I was not willing to give because he was a man and he was invading my privacy. He threatened subpoenas at a later date and then came through with them — which is a clear-cut example, as far as I'm concerned, of a male power institution."

Other women in the group said they were not "separatists" such as Miss Seymour, but agreed that they rebelled

against a world they feel is dominated by men.

"I was a witness to the harassment of the FBI to Marla and Gail before they ever talked to me," said Miss Hands. "And that was enough to turn me off. They told me they wanted to catch these women and eliminate them — which I find disgusting."

Miss Raymond said the FBI has looked up relatives and friends of hers in Ohio and Arizona, including her 78-year-old grandmother, and informed all of them that she is a lesbian — a fact that Miss Raymond does not believe is relevant to the issue.

"Some of them," Miss Raymond said, "have been followed and threatened with subpoenas themselves. It's extended even to people I've called long distance."

"We are innocent people and we are

going to jail," she continued. "The government has shown its face. This is the way it operates and is an indication that this just isn't a democracy."

Kitchens said he could not comment on investigative procedures involved in any matter currently before the court.

Miss Link said "pressures" placed on her by family members and other friends still have her confused about whether to risk all her efforts in school by not testifying or to make it easier on herself by talking.

"I'll be honest about it," attorney Sedler said. "I don't think we can win. Maybe I'm showing my age and orientation, but I'm appalled at the idea of my clients being in jail. And part of my frustration is — I don't think I can get them out."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Radical Pleads Innocent in Holdup

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Antiwar radical Susan Edith Saxe, accused of murdering a policeman during a 1970 Boston holdup, pleaded innocent Monday to participating in a bank robbery here the same year.

Not guilty, said Miss Saxe, when arraigned before U.S. Magistrate Tullio Gene Leoni in a heavily guarded but crowded courtroom. Bail was continued at \$350,000.

Trial was fixed to start May 12 in federal district court.

The 26-year-old self-styled revolutionary from Albany, N.Y., on the FBI's 10 most wanted list for 4½ years, was arrested March 27 on a downtown Philadelphia street.

A grand jury indictment charged that Miss Saxe and two others invaded the City Line branch of the Bell Savings and Loan Assn. Sept. 1, 1970, and fled with \$6,240.

Policeman Killed

Nearly four weeks later, on Sept. 23, Boston Policeman Walter A. Schroeder, the father of nine, was killed while trying to stop a \$26,000 bank holdup. Miss Saxe and another woman, Katherine Power, 26, Denver, Colo., still at large, were named as participants with three men already convicted.

Authorities allege that Miss Saxe and her accomplices rob-

bed the banks to finance an antiwar student radical group.

Security was heavy in the courthouse building, located four blocks west of historic Independence Hall. Spectators required special passes and were checked by electronic metal detecting devices like those used at airports.

Miss Saxe, dressed in a blue denim suit and black sweater, was escorted into the courtroom by four marshals and sat at a table with her two lawyers, Catherine G. Roraback of New Haven, Conn., and David Rudovsky of Philadelphia.

Supporters Wave

Some of her supporters, all of them women, stood up and waved when Miss Saxe was brought in, and they remained standing until the magistrate started the five-minute arraignment.

U.S. Atty. Robert E.J. Curran said that after this trial is completed, Miss Saxe will be taken to Boston to face the charges there in both federal and Massachusetts courts.

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Director Sec'y _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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COURIER EXPRESS
Buffalo, New York

Date: 4/8/75
Edition: Four Star
Author:
Editor:
Title: GILROB

Character:
or
Classification: 91-3951
Submitting Office: Buffalo
☒ Being Investigated

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/79 BY *adm*

NOT RECORDED
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Two Women Face Contempt In Federal Fugitive Probe

The government planned to ask for contempt of court citations here today against two New Haven women who have refused to answer grand jury questions concerning two fugitives wanted for murder, bank robbery and other crimes.

The two New Haven women, Ellen Grusse and Marie Theresa Turgeon, are thought to have been friends of the two fugitives while they lived in Connecticut.

FBI officials said Monday the fugitives, Susan Saxe, 26, and Katherine Power, 26, wanted in connection with the armed robbery in 1970 of a Boston bank in which a policeman was killed,

lived and worked in Connecticut under assumed names for brief periods in 1972, 1973, and 1974. They are on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted" list.

Additional warrants charge them with theft of government property from a National Guard Armory in Newburyport, Mass., and with the robbery of a federal savings and loan association in Philadelphia, both in 1970.

The two New Haven women, who are being represented by attorneys Michael Avery and David N. Rosen, have refused to answer questions posed by the government, despite an offer of immunity from prosecution.

Contempt citations, if granted, could mean that the two local women may be sent to jail.

They have invoked their Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination in connection with their grand jury appearance. The grant of immunity, however, according to current law, bars them from further invocation of that privilege.

The two women, backed by a group called "People Against Grand Juries," claimed that the government's action in this matter is part of a campaign to harass and gather information on political leftists and feminists. A press conference was scheduled to be held by the group this afternoon in front of the federal building here.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

NEW HAVEN EVENING
REGISTER
New Haven, Conn.

Date: 2/18/75
Edition: Late City

Author:

Editor:

Title: GILROB

Character:

or

Classification: BR

Submitting Office: New Haven

☒ Being Investigatedb6
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FBI - NEW HAVEN	

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Witnesses' Bail Is Excessive

Federal District Judge Bernard Moynahan, Jr. has managed to make a mockery of a higher court's order by setting bail at \$10,000 cash for each of four young women now in jail for refusing to testify before a federal grand jury.

Last Monday, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth District ordered Moynahan to admit the women to bail pending a hearing to determine whether or not they were subpoenaed for legally proper reasons. The higher court left the amount of bail to Judge Moynahan's discretion. His actions indicate that the appellate court should not have left the choice up to him.

None of the four has any criminal record; none is charged with any crime; none is in any way dangerous to the society. The women's average is 22, and none of them are likely to have access to \$10,000. Moynahan's actions can only be interpreted as a personal decision to deny or make extremely unlikely the young women's freedom.

That in itself is an obvious injustice, since it was the clear intent of the Appeals Court that the women be granted freedom on bail pending the disposition of the hearing. But Judge Moynahan's

actions also raise very real doubts about his sensitivity to the questions directed to his court by the appellate order.

The issue in this case is improper use of the grand jury proceedings in an attempt to force individuals to testify. In more practical matters, the question is whether or not the grand jury process may be used to force individuals to divulge information they have refused to give the FBI.

Another witness who was jailed before agreeing to testify before the grand jury was released on \$10,000 bond without surety. Judge Moynahan's actions on the witnesses still in jail indicate a desire by the court to continue to pressure the witnesses to testify. In those circumstances, one can only wonder about the judge's sensitivity to the issues noted by the appellate court.

The entire case has been marred with regrettable actions by the FBI, the grand jury, the U.S. attorney and the defendants. Now Judge Moynahan must be added to that list. In the classic depiction of blind Justice, she is shown holding a scale. One wishes Judge Moynahan had availed himself of a better sense of balance in making his decision on bail.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4

Lexington Herald

Lexington, Ky.

Date: 5/5/75
 Edition: morning
 Author:
 Editor: Don Mills
 Title:

Character:

or BU# 98-46611
 Classification: LS# 91-5755
 Submitting Office: Louisville

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Dangerous? Who Me?

Susan Edith Saxe, the honor student, the revolutionary, the person held in Philadelphia on charges of robbing a bank, has announced: "I intend to keep fighting as a lesbian, as a feminist and as an Amazon! To whom am I dangerous? Only to a despotic authority." Miss Saxe had been on the FBI's most wanted list for almost 5 years. She was picked up last Thursday by a Philadelphia policeman. She is being held on a \$350,000 bond and the FBI links her to the murder of a Massachusetts policeman during a 1970 bank robbery in Boston. But Miss Saxe, in a statement released from prison, feels "the love I share with my sisters is more powerful than anything they can bring against us."

John McKelway

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 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 3-31-75

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Susan Saxe Enters Plea Of Innocent

PHILADELPHIA, April 7 (UPI)—Susan E. Saxe, a college honor student turned revolutionary, pleaded innocent today to federal bank robbery charges and was bound over for trial next Monday.

Miss Saxe, of Albany, N.Y., entered her plea before U.S. Magistrate Tullio G. Leonporra in a courtroom tightly secured by marshals who searched the 100 or so spectators at the door with hand-metal detectors.

The defendant answered not guilty to the five counts of conspiracy, robbery and aiding and abetting in connection with a \$6,240 holdup of a savings and loan branch here Sept. 1, 1970.

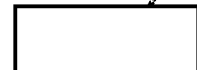
The court accepted her plea and continued her \$350,000 bail set after her arrest 11 days ago on a downtown street.

After Leonporra set the trial date for next Monday, Miss Saxe's attorney, Catherine Roraback, of New Haven, Conn., said she expected to make some pretrial motions which would delay the start of trial for possibly two months.

U.S. District Court Judge Alfred L. Luongo is scheduled to preside over the trial. Luongo was the presiding judge at the trial of Stanley R. Bond, who was convicted in the holdup and sentenced to 25 years in prison. Authorities said Bond later accidentally killed himself when an explosive device he was making in a Walpole, Mass. prison blew up.

The indictment said Bond entered the savings and loan association office while Miss Saxe stood outside trying to light a Molotov cocktail device fashioned from a whiskey bottle and containing a flammable fluid.

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The Washington Post A-10
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The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 4-8-75

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Long-Sought Radical Is Arrested by FBI

Associated Press

Susan Edith Saxe, a young radical fugitive who had eluded capture for more than four years despite being on the FBI's 10 most wanted list, has been arrested in downtown Philadelphia, the FBI announced.

Miss Saxe, 26, was the second radical on the 10 most wanted list to be arrested recently. She was arrested yesterday evening by a Philadelphia policeman who recognized her from photographs and a description reissued by the FBI.

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley said Miss Saxe had been sought since 1970 on charges of interstate flight to avoid prosecution in the slaying of a Boston police officer, shot following a bank robbery in Boston on Sept. 23, 1970.

Still being sought on the same

charges is Katherine Ann Power, another young radical on the 10 most wanted list, the FBI said.

For the past five years, authorities have been largely unsuccessful in arresting radical fugitives who had gone underground.

Then on March 12, Cameron D. Bishop, who had been on the 10 most wanted list, was arrested across the street from a bank in East Greenwich, R.I., in a car containing what police said was a small arsenal of weapons. He and a companion were arraigned on charges of conspiring to hold up an armored car.

Bishop had been on the fugitives list since April 1969 on federal charges of dynamiting four Colorado transmission towers that supplied power to defense plants.

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The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News A-3
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 3-28-75

58 AUG 25 1975

FILE 9-



—United Press International
Susan Edith Saxe, who was on the FBI's most wanted list, is taken to federal court in Philadelphia today.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

No One Looked Good In This Probe

The case of six young people who have become embroiled in a controversy over their refusal to testify before a federal grand jury must be of concern to anyone who cares about the increasing infringement on personal rights by governmental agencies and about the need for enforcement of society's laws.

The troubles of the six apparently started when they refused to talk to FBI agents concerning two women who lived in Lexington last year. The women are believed to be Susan Saxe and Katherine Power, who are political radicals wanted on charges of bank robbery and murder.

The six were within their rights in refusing to talk to the FBI, but their subsequent refusal to talk to the grand jury brought contempt of court citations and jail. One of the six has since decided to testify and has been released.

In our opinion, no one involved in the case is immune from criticism.

The six young people, like all citizens, have a responsibility to cooperate with law enforcement officials in their efforts to apprehend accused criminals. Similarly, they have a responsibility to testify to the grand jury in answer to questions which are related to the investigation at hand.

One must also question the motivation of the witnesses, whose defiance of the



grand jury, the FBI and the court resembled nothing so much as a fantasized attempt to recreate the political climate of the 1960's. The witnesses seem to think of themselves as a sort of latter day Chicago Seven, a notion which tends to obscure the issues here.

58 AUG 25 1975

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Opinion Page

Lexington Herald

Lexington, Ky.

98-46611-A

NOT RECORDED
180 AUG 5 1975

Date: 3-19-75

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Don Mills

Title:

Character: BU# 98-46611
or LS# 91-5755

Classification:

Submitting Office LS

☐ Being Investigated

However, while one must criticize the actions of the witnesses and their notions of the responsibilities of citizenship, the tactics of the FBI in the case make the refusal of the six a little more understandable. For if the witnesses have an imperfect idea of their duties, the FBI has a dangerously inflated view of its rights.

The local agents, inquiries seemed aimed as much at the private lives of the local individuals as at the apprehension of the wanted fugitives. The use of threatening calls to relatives and warnings that "you either talk to us or the grand jury" are clearly the sort of tactics which have earned the FBI the

suspicion of growing numbers of American citizens.

In several instances the FBI stepped far beyond the limits of its investigation to the harassment of individual citizens. It is interesting to note that the chief agent in charge of the FBI search for Patricia Hearst was recently asked what his men would do if an individual allegedly involved in that case refused to talk to agents. In that event, the agent said, his men would have to "turn around and walk away. . . . If he refused, I'd say, 'Thank you very much'."

Such an attitude of restraint was obviously not in use in the bureau's local investigation if it had been the whole messy situation might have been avoided.

However, the problems in the local case are not limited to the six witnesses and the FBI. One must also question the judgement of U.S. Attorney Eugene Siler, Jr., and the actions of the grand jury itself.

Siler seems to have accepted the FBI's tactics, and to have agreed to aid them in their harassment. He is particularly to be criticized for his decision to "use immunity" to this six. "Use immunity," under which witnesses may be thrown in jail if they refuse to testify before a grand jury after being offered immunity from prosecution, is a most questionable legal provision. It is a legacy of the Nixon law-and-order years, and a piece of law we could be well without.

Granting "use immunity" is in any event a serious action, and one which should be reserved for cases of the utmost importance. The facts of the local case hardly warranted the extension of immunity.

Similarly, one wishes that the grand jury had been more independent of the U.S. attorney and the FBI. The grand jury system was adopted to protect citizens from unwarranted prosecution, if this grand jury unwisely saw fit to accept the statements of the prosecutor and FBI without question.

Actually, the grand jury might well have concerned itself with the tactics of the FBI in its local investigation so well as its criminal probe. Instead, jury members listened to unsworn "background" testimony from an FBI agent, an occurrence which speaks ill of all concerned.

What can be done to clear up this mess? For starters, Siler should ask the court to release the witnesses and withdraw immunity. The witnesses should agree to testify on matters germane to the inquiry. The grand jury should begin to act like a defender of the public interest rather than a tool of the FBI.

And the FBI, no nearer in its attempts to apprehend fugitives and faced with a public more wary than ever of unwarranted government snooping, should regroup and consider ways of going about its legitimate business without harassing citizens.

Long-Sought Radical Is Arrested by FBI

Associated Press

Susan Edith Saxe, a young radical fugitive who had eluded capture for more than four years despite being on the FBI's 10 most wanted list, has been arrested in downtown Philadelphia, the FBI announced.

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Still being sought on the same

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Bishop had been on the fugitives list since April 1969, on federal charges of dynamiting four Colorado transmission towers that supplied power to defense plants.



Susan Edith Saxe, who was on the FBI's 10 most wanted list, is taken

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The New York Times _____
The Daily World _____
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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date March 28, 1975

EX 104

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98-46611-18

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7 AUG 5 1975

CONTEMPT RULING ON 2 UPHELD HERE

23 Connecticut Women Refused to Talk to U. S. Grand Jury

By ARNOLD H. LUBASCH

A decision has been affirmed holding two Connecticut women in contempt and ordering them to jail for their refusal to answer grand jury questions about two fugitives being sought in a 1970 Boston bank robbery and murder case.

In a 2-to-1 opinion, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit upheld the decision, which had been made in Federal District Court in New Haven by Judge Jon O. Newman. But it permitted the two women to stay out of jail until next Tuesday, while they try to take their case to the Supreme Court in Washington.

The three-judge panel of the Court of Appeals, after listening to arguments, ruled here last Thursday that Judge Newman had carefully weighed the issues and had properly cited both women witnesses for civil contempt.

The women's appeal was denied in a majority opinion by Judge William H. Timbers and Judge J. Edward Lumbard, with a dissent by Judge James L. Oakes.

According to the two women, Ellen Grusse and Marie Theresa Turgeon, efforts to compel them to testify under immunity constituted an abuse of the authority of the Federal grand jury in New Haven, where they live.

They alleged that the grand jury was not investigating possible crimes in Connecticut, but was being used improperly by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to inquire about the fugitives.

Association Is Contended

Kristen Booth Glen and Michael Avery, lawyers for the women, argued to the Court of Appeals that the Government had used the grand jury as a

thority and had provided an inadequate denial of illegal wiretapping in the case.

Urging the judges to stay the order to jail the witnesses, the lawyers observed that the two women were not dangerous, that they had never been arrested for anything and that they would not flee.

William F. Dow 3d, a Federal prosecutor from Connecticut, said the women should be held in jail for civil contempt until they answered the grand jury's questions and should not be permitted to impede the investigation.

Mr. Dow said that the Government believed that both women had been closely associated with the two Boston fugitives when the long-sought fugitives were apparently living in Connecticut after the bank robbery, in which a policeman was killed.

The grand jury was said to be investigating the possibility that people in Connecticut had harbored or assisted the fugitives, Katherine Power and Susan Saxe, two former Brandeis University students described by the F.B.I. as revolutionaries.

In Lexington, Ky., lawyers for six subpoenaed witnesses charged recently that the F.B.I. was abusing grand jury authority and harassing the young witnesses in its search for the same two fugitives, who had reportedly lived in Kentucky after they left Connecticut.

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Director Sec'y ☐

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The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

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98-46611-A

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EX 104

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180 AUG 6 1975

57 AUG 26 1975

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/6/79 BY alm

Path Of Elusive Fugitives Has 3 Times Touched State

By **CLAUDIA
CHAMBERLAIN**
Staff Reporter

Sometimes last year, two young women sold their 1965 red Volkswagen car in Torrington, packed up their 10-speed bicycles in mattress bags and bought one-way bus tickets to Lexington, Ky.

It was time, once again, to move on.

Ever since 1970, when the FBI tapped them for their "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list, Katherine Ann Power, a former Brandeis University student,

and her confidant, Hartford-born Susan Edith Saxe, a Brandeis magna cum laude graduate and graduate student, have been on the run.

It is a fun the FBI calls unlawful flight — flight from prosecution for murder, theft and destruction of government property.

And, a run which until a few weeks ago had baffled the FBI.

"It's like they had dried-up, we had no substantial information on them for a long time," Thomas A. Dugen, special agent in charge of the FBI in

Connecticut, said today.

But a development early last month in Lexington, Ky., changed all that.

Dugen today confirmed that both Susan Saxe and Katherine Power, under assumed names, had lived and worked in Hartford, Torrington and Windsor Locks for brief periods in late 1972, 1973 and 1974.

The latest information puts Ms. Power, who used the alias Maureen Sheila Kelly, in Connecticut as late as October, 1974. On Oct. 15, 1974, a woman friend in Lexington lent her \$100 to go home. Ms. Power told the woman she had to visit her sick mother in Connecticut.

There was no sick mother in Connecticut, but authorities say the two always leave behind a story of "sufficient strength."

While in Connecticut, one FBI official said the two may have even bicycled regularly from Torrington to Hartford.

The Connecticut disclosure follows an investigation in which federal authorities substantiated the two had lived and worked in Lexington for several months in 1974. This was based on handwriting analysis, latent



KATHERINE ANN POWER



SUSAN EDITH SAXE

Still One Step Ahead

(Continued on Page 32)

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**NEW HAVEN EVENING
REGISTER**
New Haven, Conn.

Date: **2/17/75**
Edition: **Late City**
Author: **CLAUDIA**
Editor: **CHAMBERLAIN**
Title: **"GILROB"**

Character: _____
or **BR**
Classification: _____
Submitting Office: **New Haven**
☒ Being Investigated

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180 AUG 6 1975

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Fugitive Women Spent Brief Periods In State

(Continued from Page 1)
fingerprint comparisons and photographic identifications.

A woman in Kentucky recognized their pictures on a wanted poster.

Federal authorities say the two women, who both turned 26 in January, joined an obscure revolutionary group in 1970, which advocated attacks on the military establishment and police community and that they teamed up with three male parolees.

The five are believed to have robbed the State Street Bank and Trust Co. in Boston Sept. 23, 1970, of \$26,000. A Boston po-

lice officer who responded to the scene was killed in a hail of sub-machinegun fire.

FBI sources say Ms. Power drove the switch car in the hold-up while Miss Saxe entered the bank with the male accomplices. The accomplices have been apprehended.

Additional warrants charge them with the theft Sept. 25, 1970, of government property from a National Guard Armory in Newburyport, Mass., and with the Sept. 1, 1970, robbery of the Bell Federal Savings and Loan Association in Philadelphia.

Over \$6,000 was stolen at gunpoint during that robbery.

"They're not ordinary criminals. They are intelligent people who move with that crowd," Dugan said. He said, for example, the two join a library when they move to a new community, buy The New York Times daily and join local groups, such as women's liberation groups.

According to an FBI source, the two were "quite established" in Torrington and regularly walked into banks to have their paychecks cashed.

"They took karate lessons in

Torrington. In fact, they were so competent that when they got into Lexington, they were giving karate lessons," the source said.

Also while in Torrington, they worked as cooks in several restaurants and a nursing home and also at a health food store.

At one point, they joined a federally subsidized on-the-job training program to become apprentice cooks.

Ms. Power under the Kelly alias, was enrolled in the program from November, 1972, to August, 1973.

Ms. Saxe, who used the alias Lana or Lenora Jordan Paley,

was in the job program from April to December of 1973.

FBI officials say the two have managed to elude authorities because of two things.

First, authorities say they develop close friendships with people, for example, within the women's movement and second are clever at setting up false identifications.

"The friends, who don't know their true identity, later don't want to turn them in. They don't want to betray them," an FBI official said. He said many women have refused to talk to the FBI about the two. "I guess they are still hung up with the image that Big Brother is watching," he said.

At the present time, two New Haven women are involved in legal proceedings in U.S. District Court in New Haven after having been ordered to testify before a federal grand jury con-

cerning information on both Ms. Power and Ms. Saxe.

According to FBI officials, the two later shared an apartment with several other "working girls" in the Farmington Avenue area of Hartford before departing for Kentucky.

Authorities say the two have "totally cut themselves off" from members of their families. Ms. Saxe's family now lives in upstate New York and the Powers family is in Colorado.

"They are private people. They're just broken up. They've tried to be helpful," one FBI official said of the families.

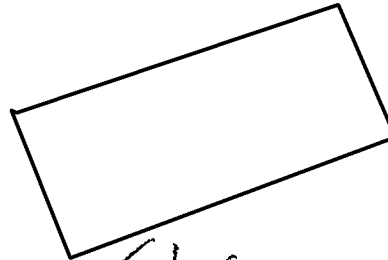
Meanwhile, the trail for the two may have gone west.

"They travel extensively. We know they've been back and forth to the West Coast," Dugan said.

He said the two may have headed for Cincinnati, Ohio.

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(FUGITIVE)

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) -- SUSAN EDITH SAXE, FORMER BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY HONOR STUDENT WHO WAS ON THE FBI'S "10 MOST WANTED LIST," MONDAY PLEADED INNOCENT TO FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY CHARGES.

MS SAXE, 26, PLEADED TO FIVE COUNTS STEMMING FROM THE HOLDUP SEPT. 1, 1970, OF THE BELL FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

U.S. MAGISTRATE TULLIO LEOMPORRA SET APRIL 22 FOR PRE-TRIAL MOTIONS AND TRIAL DATE BEFORE U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE ALFRED LUONGO FOR MAY 12.

LEOMPORRA CONTINUED THE \$350,000 BAIL SET FOR MS SAXE AFTER SHE WAS ARRESTED 11 DAYS AGO.

MS SAXE, OF ALBANY, N.Y., ALSO IS ONE OF FIVE PERSONS CHARGED WITH THE SEPT. 23, 1970, HOLDUP OF THE STATE STREET TRUST CO. IN BOSTON IN WHICH A POLICEMAN WAS KILLED. SHE IS EXPECTED TO BE TRIED ON THOSE CHARGES AFTER THE TRIAL HERE.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

\$350,000 Bond Set on Miss Saxe

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Susan Edith Saxe, a 26-year-old revolutionary accused of bank robbery, was held under \$350,000 bail Friday but vowed to keep fighting.

"This is not an end but a beginning," Miss Saxe said in a handwritten statement read by a friend after she was taken handcuffed out of the heavily guarded federal courtroom here.

"I intend to keep fighting as a lesbian, as a feminist and as an Amazon. To whom am I dangerous? Only to a despotic authority."

The high bail was requested by the government over the objections of defense lawyer David Rudovsky.

U.S. Magistrate Edwin Naythons set arraignment for April 7 on charges stemming

from the Sept. 1, 1970, holdup of a Philadelphia bank.

FBI agent Donald Eggerston told Naythons that Miss Saxe, on the FBI's 10 Most Wanted List for 4½ years, also is accused in the killing of a policeman during a \$26,000 holdup of a Boston bank on Sept. 23, 1970, and has been identified as allegedly participating in other bank holdups in Evanston, Ill., and Beverly Hills, Calif.

Miss Saxe was arrested Thursday night as she walked in downtown Philadelphia with a friend, Berna Aaronson, 26.

It was Miss Aaronson, questioned by officers and then released, who read the statement Miss Saxe wrote on a piece of paper during Friday's 58-minute hearing.

Brothers and sisters of the underground, keep on fighting, stay free and stay strong," the statement said. "The love I share with my sisters is more powerful than anything they can bring against us. I am a free woman, and that can never be changed. I am strong, and I am not afraid."

Identification of Miss Saxe was made through fingerprints that the FBI said it originally obtained from the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles where the defendant had worked part-time in the summer of 1966 prior to going to Brandeis University where she was an honor student.



AP Wirephoto
Susan Edith Saxe
She'll "Keep Fighting"

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RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

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Date: 3-29-75

Edition: MORNING

Author:

Editor: JOHN E. LEARD

Title: SUSAN EDITH SAXE

Character:

or

Classification: 91-3760*

Submitting Office: RICHMOND

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Fugitive's Trial

BOSTON—Susan B. Saxe will be tried within 60 to 90 days in Philadelphia on bank robbery and conspiracy charges, U.S. attorneys from Boston and Philadelphia agreed yesterday.

U. S. attorney James Gabriel, of Boston, said, "After review of the status of the respective trial calendars, it has been decided that the defendant's constitutional right to a speedy trial would be best served by trial in Philadelphia."

Miss Saxe, 26, was on the FBI's list of 10 most wanted fugitives for more than four years before being arrested last Thursday evening in downtown Philadelphia.

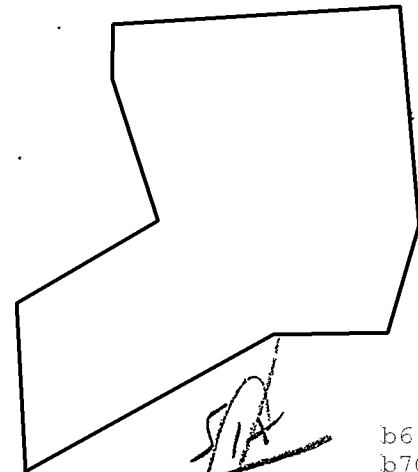
She faces federal charges in Boston of interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder in connection with the slaying of a Boston policeman during a Sept. 23, 1970, bank holdup. Federal charges have also been filed against Miss Saxe in Philadelphia for her alleged participation in a Sept. 1, 1970, bank holdup. A hearing on the Phila-



SUSAN E. SAXE

to be tried in Philadelphia

delphia bank charges has been scheduled for next Monday. Miss Saxe is currently in Philadelphia jail in lieu of \$350,000 bail.



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Susan Saxe Case

PHILADELPHIA—Former fugitive Susan Saxe pleaded guilty to the 1970 looting of a National Guard armory in Massachusetts as part of a plea bargaining disclosed 10 days ago.

Miss Saxe, 26, on the FBI's 10 most wanted list for five years, also was arraigned on a federal warrant of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution in connection with a \$26,000 bank robbery in Boston Sept. 23, 1970, in which a policeman was killed.

The arraignment cleared the way for Miss Saxe to be taken to Boston to face the bank-robbery charges.

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Susan Saxe Extradited

BOSTON—Susan E. Saxe, who jumped from the dean's list at Brandeis University to the most wanted list of the FBI, is in a Massachusetts jail to await trial for bank robbery and murder.

She was extradited Friday from Pennsylvania, where she pleaded guilty to charges stemming from a 1970 Philadelphia bank robbery and the looting of a Newburyport, Mass., National Guard armory.

Miss Saxe, 26, will be arraigned before a U.S. magistrate Monday. She is charged with bank robbery for the \$260,000 holdup in October, 1970, of a bank in Boston's Brighton section. She also is accused of the murder of patrolman Walter Schroeder in the holdup.

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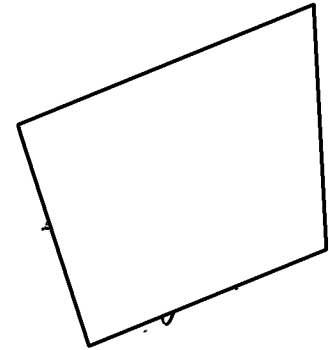
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Susan Saxe Enters Guilty Plea on Armory

PHILADELPHIA — Former fugitive radical Susan Saxe pleaded guilty yesterday to the 1970 looting of a National Guard Armory in Massachusetts. Her action was part of a plea bargaining disclosed 10 days ago. Saxe, 26, also was arraigned on a federal warrant of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution in connection with a \$26,000 bank robbery in Boston Sept. 23, 1970, in which a city policeman was killed. The arraignment cleared the way for her to be returned to Boston within the next few days to face the bank robbery charges.



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Letters, Poem Trapped Saxe

By Aaron E. Stein

Special to The Washington Post

PHILADELPHIA, June 11—The major evidence against radical Susan Saxe—which authorities say provoked her into pleading guilty to three federal charges this week—came from Saxe herself.

Federal authorities disclosed today they confronted her with:

- Two letters she wrote which described her crimes and how easy it would be for the FBI to catch her. In one of the letters, she expressed concern that she and her bank-robbing confederates were leaving "a trail a mile wide."

- Her poem which linked her to a Philadelphia bank robbery on Sept. 1, 1970.

- Damaging statements she had made about the robbery to three witnesses prepared to testify for the prosecution.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Jeffrey Miller, a prosecutor in the Saxe case, said the letters and the poem "would have been directly linked through testimony by fingerprint and handwriting experts to her."

In one letter, written in September 1970, Saxe described her dissatisfaction with the Molotov cocktails she and another woman, Kathy Ann Power, tried to ignite while a confederate, Stanley Ray Bond, was inside the Philadelphia bank.

(Bond later was killed in a federal prison in 1972 when a bomb he made exploded.)

The poem titled "Flight 851 Philly to Denver 9-1-70" apparently referred to her escape on the night of the robbery to Denver by United Airlines Flight 851, Miller said.

Saxe pleaded guilty on Monday to aiding in a bank robbery, conspiracy and possession of a Molotov cocktail.

Mother said Saxe's letters came into the hands of federal authorities through Catherine Gillis, a cousin of Power.

Gillis testified in a hearing last week that the contents of the Saxe letters "frightened" her and made her wonder whether they were written by "someone crazy or an English major doing creative writing."

Saxe, a 26-year-old honors graduate of Brandeis University, faces up to 40 years in prison, although federal authorities have recommended a 10-year term as part of the bargain for her guilty plea.

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Saxe Pleads Innocent In Policeman's Death

BOSTON (AP) — Susan Saxe pleaded innocent Monday to the murder of a Boston policeman in the incident that put her on the FBI's most wanted list almost five years ago.

As a small crowd of women chanted "Free Saxe" on the other side of the hallway metal detector, Walter H. McLaughlin, chief judge of the state's Superior Court, ordered the militant feminist who describes herself as a lesbian to undergo a psychiatric examination.

Such examination, to be done at the Worcester County House of Correction, is usual in murder cases. The judge permitted the defendant's lawyer, Nancy Gertner of Boston, to be present if she wants to.

He also ordered no bail, but said he would review that ruling if the defense requested.

Ms. Saxe, who prefers that designation, also pleaded innocent to two counts of armed robbery in connection with the \$26,000 holdup of a branch of the State Street Bank Trust Co. September 1970.

Patrolman Walter E. Schroeder, responding to the holdup call, was shot and died of his wounds.

Asst. Dist. Atty. John T. Gaffney of Boston said defense attorneys would probably get 20 to 30 days to file motions, after which a trial date would be set. He said he does not expect it before September.

Earlier Monday, U.S. Magistrate Peter Princi dropped a federal fugitive charge against Ms. Saxe when Asst. U.S. Atty. Richard Backman declined to press it.

Miss Saxe, 26, a former honors student at Brandeis University and a native of Albany, N.Y., arrived here under heavy security Friday from Philadelphia, where she had formally pleaded guilty to federal charges in connection with the robbery of a suburban Philadelphia bank and a break-in at the Newburyport armory.

Sentencing was deferred until her Boston trial.

Three men were charged in connection with the 1970 Boston holdup. One blew himself up accidentally with a homemade bomb in prison, one received a long prison term and the third, Robert Valeri, who testified the prosecution, escaped from federal custody near Philadelphia shortly before Ms. Saxe's trial there began.

Katherine Ann Power, 26, of Denver, is still sought in the case.

Ms. Saxe was arrested in March on a Philadelphia street.

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PAGE 2

THE CLARION-LEDGER

JACKSON, MS.

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Edition: HOME
Author:
Editor: T.M. HEDERMAN, JR.
Title: SUSAN SAXE

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MILITANT SUSAN SAKÉ
In Boston Police Hands

AP Wirephoto

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Susan Saxe Pleads Not Guilty

In Boston, Susan E. Saxe, the 26-year-old self-styled radical feminist and lesbian, pleaded not guilty yesterday to a state charge of first-degree murder that put her on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's most-wanted list for nearly five years. Miss Saxe also pleaded not guilty on two counts of armed robbery of a Boston bank, the \$26,000 "political" hold-up in which a policeman was killed. In return, a Federal charge against her as a fugitive was dropped.

Wearing jeans and a peasant blouse, the Albany, N. Y., native and honors graduate of Brandeis University appeared in Massachusetts Superior Court as 30 women shouted "Free Saxe!" on the other side of the security barrier. She was ordered held without bail for a psychiatric examination, normal in murder cases, and was told that her lawyer, Nancy Gertler, could be present for it. Her trial is expected in September.



Susan E. Saxe in police custody yesterday in Boston

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A Commentary
By Nicholas von Hoffman

"The FBI needs an excuse as to why they can't find people, so they think this is a Lesbian conspiracy," says Robert Sedler, a Lexington, Ky., lawyer who has had five clients in jail since March 8 as a result of whatever it is that passes for thought at FBI headquarters.

All in their early 20s, four of them are women. In Connecticut, two other women are in jail for the same reasons. David Rosen, their lawyer in New Haven, says the G-men have even gone to the extent of tracking down the mother of one of his clients in another state

and telling her, "You may not know this, but your daughter is a Lesbian."

The reason for these jailings goes back to Sept. 23, 1970, when two women and two men robbed the Brighton branch of the State Street Bank in Boston. A policeman was murdered and shortly thereafter the two men were arrested for their part in the crime. One was convicted and sentenced to the electric chair, where he never sat, thanks to the Supreme Court; his confederate killed himself in jail before he could be tried.

Two Brandeis University students, Kathy Power and Susan Saxe, were indicted by a grand jury for the crime but have not been caught. It appears that they have escaped arrest by living under assumed names, holding

ordinary jobs and making friends with people in the Women's Movement.

Using the aliases of Lena Paley and May Kelley, they may have lived in the student feminist community of Lexington last summer, where it is supposed they made the acquaintance of some of Sedler's clients. The FBI thought so and yanked the clients before a grand jury where they refused to testify. They've been in the cooler for contempt practically ever since.

In open court their lawyer told the judge that he was authorized to say in his clients' names that "None of us knows the present whereabouts of the persons known as Lena Paley and May Kelley. We state this to the court and we further state that we had no knowledge or

reason to believe that Lena Paley or May Kelley were persons other than the persons they claimed to be, or were fugitives from justice."

Much the same thing happened with the two women locked up in Connecticut. However, the government isn't alleging that any of them broke a law. What the government is after is a rundown on the lives and private affairs of people in the Women's Movement, whether gay or straight.

Maybe the Justice Department theorizes that the new threat to national security comes from this unlooked-for sector of society. A less bizarre possibility is that the

See COMMENTARY, B2, Col. 3

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Even If They're Not Guilty,
They Could Still Be of Some Help

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Even If They're Not Guilty They Could Be Helped

COMMENTARY: From B1

has concluded no underground is hiding these two on its most wanted list, but that, if the agents can stand the characteristic patterning of the feminist sub-culture, they will be able to anticipate Power and Saxe and capture them.

It may be so, but such information can't be gathered without grossly intruding on the privacy of many people. What a thing to do to gays, but straight men, who come to consciousness-raising sessions to put the most delicate aspects of their womanhood and not also have to worry about an extra man in their lives, namely Clarence M. Kelley, the head of the

use the grand jury to extort such information as the seriousness of what these butt-inisks are

doing. The grand jury wasn't created to be an investigative tool. Its purpose is to protect citizens against malicious prosecution by the authorities, not to afford the FBI subpoena powers that Congress has conspicuously refused to grant it. This instance of the use of the grand jury as a chamber of interrogation is less justifiable than most, since all the defendants in the bank robbery were indicted years ago.

Beyond this, there is some evidence that the FBI is now fanning out to bother people in the Women's Movement who have never laid eyes on Power and Saxe by any name. One such is Margie Robertson of Terrace Park, Ohio, an officer of the local NOW chapter there. She says that in February she was visited by a woman who identified herself as an FBI agent named Mary Elizabeth Denn. Denn was very polite but she wanted to

know all about Mrs. Robertson's feminist friends and organizational connections.

Mrs. Robertson, who had to put up with this questioning while nursing a sick child, says Agent Denn subsequently showed up at the Cincinnati Rape Crisis Center where "she started flashing her badge around and had to be asked to stop intimidating people."

Not long after the visit by Denn, Mrs. Robertson reports she began to experience telephone troubles: "Sometimes I can't hear on it, sometimes I hear the sound of a broken tape on a reel. When that happens we tell them, 'Get it together, boys.'"

Good idea, fellas. Get it together and clean up your act while you're at it.

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PHILADELPHIA (UPI) -- HER PLEA OF GUILTY WAS A SURPRISE, BUT SELF-STYLED RADICAL SUSAN E. SAXE -- NEARLY FIVE YEARS ON THE FBI'S 10 MOST WANTED LIST -- SAID SHE HAD HER REASON: "I AM NOT AND NEVER WILL BE A COLLABORATOR."

THE PLEA MONDAY TO FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY CHARGES WAS MADE IN EXCHANGE FOR A 10-YEAR PRISON TERM.

BUT MS. SAXE, 26, ALBANY, N.Y., SAID THAT BY PLEA BARGAINING SHE COULD REMAIN SILENT AND PROTECT ANY CO-CONSPIRATORS.

"I AM NOT AND NEVER WILL BE A COLLABORATOR," SHE SAID AFTER SHE ENTERED THE PLEA SHORTLY BEFORE THE START OF HER FEDERAL COURT TRIAL.

IN A STATEMENT DISTRIBUTED TO NEWS MEDIA BY A FRIEND, BRYNA ARONSON, 25, MS. SAXE SAID THE BARGAINING WAS BASED "ON THE GOVERNMENT'S UNDERSTANDING THAT I WILL GIVE THEM NOTHING EVER, NOT IN 20 YEARS, NOT IN 100."

SHE ANSWERED IN A LOUD, FIRM VOICE WHEN A FEDERAL JUDGE ASKED HER HOW SHE PLEADED TO THREE COUNTS.

"GUILTY WITHIN THE CONTENTS OF UNITED STATES LAW," SHE SAID THREE TIMES.

THE FORMER BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY HONOR STUDENT RECEIVED THE 10-YEAR PRISON SENTENCE FOR A \$6,240 HOLDUP OF A PHILADELPHIA BANK SEPT. 1, 1970.

UNDER THE AGREEMENT, MS. SAXE ALSO WILL RECEIVE A TWO-YEAR CONCURRENT TERM WHEN SHE PLEADS GUILTY TO THE LOOTING OF A NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY IN NEWBURYPORT, MASS., THREE WEEKS AFTER THE HOLDUP HERE.

GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY CARMEN MASUTI ASKED U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE ALFRED LUONGO TO DEFER THE SENTENCES PENDING CONCLUSION OF PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE DEFENDANT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SHE IS ACCUSED BY AUTHORITIES THERE OF A \$26,000 ROBBERY OF A BOSTON BANK SEPT. 23, 1970, IN WHICH A POLICEMAN WAS KILLED.

THE SENTENCES HERE ALSO WILL RUN CONCURRENTLY WITH ANY THAT MIGHT BE IMPOSED AGAINST MS. SAXE AS A RESULT OF ANY PROSECUTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

58 OCT 29 1975

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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THE GOVERNMENT WILL DROP PROSECUTIONS AGAINST MS. SAXE IN CONNECTION WITH 1970 BANK ROBBERIES IN EVANSTON, ILL., AND BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF. AS PART OF THE PLEA BARGAINING.

IN HER STATEMENT, MS. SAXE SAID:

"FOR ME, FEMINISM IS A COMMITMENT TO BEING EVEN MORE RADICAL, TO STRIKE MORE DEEPLY AT THE ROOT OF OUR OPPRESSION. MY FEMINISM DOES NOT MAKE ME REGRET ECONOMIC 'CRIMES' AGAINST ONE INSTITUTION OF CAPITALISM. IT MAKES ME EVEN MORE DETERMINED TO SEE THAT WHOLE SYSTEM UPROOTED FOREVER."

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Didn't Kill Boston Cop In 1970, Says Ms. Saxe

Boston, June 23 (AP) — Susan Saxe pleaded innocent today to the murder of a Boston policeman, an incident that put her on the FBI's most wanted list almost five years ago.

As a small crowd of women chanted "Free Saxe" outside, Walter H. McLaughlin, chief judge of the state's Superior Court, ordered the militant feminist, who describes herself as a lesbian, to undergo a psychiatric examination. The examination, at the Worcester County House of Correction, is usual in murder cases. The judge permitted the defendant's lawyer, Nancy Gertner of Boston, to be present if she wished.

Might Allow Bail

He also denied bail, but said he would review that ruling if the defense requested. No trial date was set.

Ms. Saxe, also pleaded innocent to two counts of armed robbery in connection with the \$26,000 holdup of a branch of the State Street Bank & Trust Co. September 1970. Patrolman Walter E. Schroeder, responding to the holdup call, was shot and died of his wounds.

Ms. Saxe, 26, a former honors student at Brandeis University and a native of Albany, N.Y., arrived under heavy security Friday from Philadelphia, where she had formally pleaded guilty to federal charges in connection

with the robbery of a suburban Philadelphia bank and a break-in at the Newburyport Armory. Sentencing in Philadelphia was deferred until after her Boston trial.

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Susan Saxe at Police headquarters in Boston for booking.

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 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

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Susan Saxe Pleads Innocent in Killing

Radical Held Without Bail in Shooting of Boston Policeman

BOSTON (UPI)—Radical, self-styled feminist Susan B. Saxe, smiling and defiant, pleaded innocent Monday to a charge of first-degree murder in the shooting death of a Boston policeman.

Saxe, 26, was ordered held without bail at the county House of Correction in Worcester, 45 miles west of Boston, where she will be examined by a court-appointed psychiatrist for criminal responsibility and mental competency.

She spoke only twice in Superior Court—once to explain to the judge that her attorney would be a few minutes late and then to plead innocent to the murder charge.

Nancy Gertner, lawyer for the one-time Brandeis University honor student, pleaded innocent on her behalf to two charges of armed robbery.

Superior Court Judge Walter McLaughlin denied a request that Saxe be detained closer to Boston where her trial was expected to take place in September. But he said her attorney could be present during the psychiatric interviews.

As some 30 supporters stood out-

side the courtroom chanting and applauding, Saxe, dressed in a peasant blouse and blue jeans, was brought into court through a rear elevator.

During an appearance earlier at U.S. District Court, Saxe raised her manacled hands in the clenched fist sign of defiant power when she was turned over to police to be booked on the murder charge.

A dozen young feminists applauded her entrance to the federal courtroom as two bare chested young men unfurled a banner reading "Free Saxe—jail U.S. military for Vietnam war crimes."

Assistant U.S. Atty. Richard Backman asked that the federal fugitive from justice charge be dismissed so Saxe could be turned over to officials to stand trial on a murder charge.

Security surrounding Saxe was tight as she was ushered in and out of the federal court, taken to police headquarters for booking and later to Superior Court for arraignment.

The murder charge stems from the shooting death of Boston policeman Walter Schroeder during an Allston bank stickup Sept. 23, 1970.

The Albany, N.Y., native pleaded guilty earlier this month to charges of bank robbery in Philadelphia and robbery in Philadelphia and robbery of a National Guard armory in Newburyport, Mass., in exchange for a 10-year sentence. She was caught in Philadelphia on March 27. Before that, she had spent five years on the FBI's 10-most-wanted list.

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 The Los Angeles Times PT 2 P6

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Ms. Saxe's grim cause

As its reward for notoriety, determined to see that whole system is uprooted forever." America offers a soapbox. Thus, the apprehension of Susan Edith Saxe, who pleaded guilty to bank robbery and other charges in a Philadelphia courtroom on Monday, has afforded her an opportunity less available during the 4½ years she remained a fugitive on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's "Ten most wanted" list.

But Ms. Saxe's explanation of why she evolved from a Brandeis University student into a militant feminist and lawbreaker sought to arouse the sympathies of only those persons who believe that there is no way within the system to better it. That premise emerges from Ms. Saxe's message on Monday, including these words: "My feminism does not make me regret economic crimes against one institution of capitalism. It makes me even more

There is, of course, nothing startlingly new in this viewpoint. It rings, particularly of the late 1960s, when Ms. Saxe converted to radicalism. But now that the United States has ended its disastrous involvement in Vietnam and that women are gravitating to positions of power in Massachusetts government and elsewhere, Ms. Saxe's remarks have a hollow, rusty sound.

It now looks likely that she will receive a lengthy prison sentence in connection with her conviction in Philadelphia. She also must face murder charges in Boston. If convicted, she could receive a sentence of life imprisonment. Ms. Saxe probably has won a few converts in her appeal for more violence against the system, but she has succeeded in condemning herself to a rather grim life.

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The BOSTON GLOBE

AMERICAN
BOSTON, MASS.

28 The BOSTON GLOBE
BOSTON, MASS.

6/12/75

Date: _____
Edition: DAILY
Author: NOT LISTED
Editor: T. WINSHIP
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Murder Trial Pending

Saxe Sentence Delayed by Judge

PHILADELPHIA (AP)

A federal judge has deferred sentencing of anti-war radical and militant feminist Susan Edith Saxe until she is tried in Boston on bank robbery and murder charges.

In a surprise move, Ms. Saxe pleaded guilty yesterday to charges in connection with the looting of a federal arsenal in Newburyport, Mass. and also to charges stemming from a bank robbery in Philadelphia.

The sudden withdrawal of a not guilty plea yesterday — the day her trial was to start — was part of a deal with the government guaranteeing that she will not be compelled, even under a grant of immunity, to testify in any proceeding about events that occurred from 1969 until now.

Miss Saxe, a 26-year-old Brandeis University honor graduate from Albany, N.Y., said she did not regret the 1970 crimes to which she was pleading guilty.

THAT ARMED STRUGGLE against the American state was a valid and necessary escalation of the politics of the '60s,' she in a defiant statement before U.S. District Court Judge Alfred L. Luongo.

The government recommended a prison sentence of not more than 10 years for the \$6,240 holdup of the Bell Savings and Loan Association in Philadelphia and two years, to run concurrently with the 10, for theft and related crimes at the Massachusetts arsenal.

LUONGO'S DELAY of sentencing was requested by opposing lawyers, pending the trial in Massachusetts on state charges of murder and bank robbery. These result from the Sept. 26, 1970 holdup in Boston that netted three men and two women \$26,000 and resulted in the slaying of Patrolman Walter Schroeder.

The sentences are based on the government's understanding that I will give them nothing, ever, not in 10 years, not in a 100 years," Miss Saxe said in an eight-page statement.

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Lexington gay community shaken by encounters with law

By DILLI ETERSON
 Courier-Journal Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Debbie Hands, 22, feels "trapped," unable to find a job, unable to afford a place to live or transportation to move somewhere else.

James Carey Junkin, 19, is outgoing, gregarious. He keeps his uneasiness inside him. But he says he is getting an ulcer, suffering harsh headaches and has "pretty much blown" the last semester at the University of Kentucky.

The two were among six persons jailed two months ago for refusing to answer questions here before a federal grand jury, in a case that sent shock waves through Lexington's small gay community.

Attorneys for the six have accused the FBI of illegally using the grand jury as an investigative tool in their search for Susan Saxe and Katherine Power, two long-sought fugitives who lived in Kentucky six months last year.

The case was sent back to the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last week after U.S. District Court Judge Bernard T. Moynahan Jr. ruled that the "sole or dominant" purpose of the grand jury was not to help the FBI.

After terms of four to eight weeks in jail, Ms. Hands, Junkin and three others jailed agreed to meet with the grand jury.

But Ms. Hands and Junkin allege that the grand jury probe and the FBI investigation into the lives of Power and Saxe, whom they claim they barely knew, are part of a nationwide attempt to intimidate "gay activists and radical feminists."

The probe, they say, has intimidated their way of life, made it difficult to find jobs and caused them undue mental anguish.

"After your mail has been opened, your phone has been tapped and you've been railroaded through a corrupt judicial system, it's pretty easy to become paranoid," Junkin said in a recent interview.

"I feel like I'm being followed wherever I go," Ms. Hands said in a separate interview. "The idea seems to be to make you so paranoid that you won't fight back."

Until the probe, the Lexington gay community, she said, was a small, unorganized one, much of it found on the fringe

of the UK campus with only one gay bar in town to congregate in.

Ms. Hands said she met Saxe and Power, who used the aliases Lena Raley and May S. Kelly while in Lexington, last summer.

"I went out with them a few times, but I really don't know much about them," she said. "There are so few lesbians here. I think I know all of them in town. They tend to associate together."

Since the investigation began, she said, "they (the FBI) has hit (questioned) all the lesbian feminists in town. I don't know anyone they haven't questioned. It's pretty intimidating. As far as being a lesbian, you're threatened pretty much all the time anyway."

Several other lesbians interviewed said they had been threatened with grand jury subpoenas if they refused to speak with FBI agents. Several who did meet with FBI were asked intimate details about their sexual lives and political beliefs.

Agents, according to several sources, were especially vigorous in probing the personal affairs of Jill Raymond, the only one of the jailed persons who still refuses to appear before the grand jury.

Agents, they said, obtained her phone

bill and called numbers listed on it asking persons who answered, including several relatives, if they knew Ms. Raymond was a lesbian.

They said agents even surrounded a house where Ms. Raymond once stayed in Albuquerque, N.M., and frightened some residents who hardly knew her.

U.S. Atty. Eugene Siler denied in an interview that there had been any attempt to intimidate Lexington's gay community.

"All that is much ado about nothing," he said. "It's just by coincidence that the girls (Saxe and Power) were living in that type of community."

"If the girls would have had some other type of living arrangement, the individuals they came in contact with would have been interviewed," he added.

FBI special agent Robert E. Peters, who oversaw the investigation, agreed. "If they would have been jockeys, we would have interviewed jockeys," he said in a separate interview. "If they had been blacksmiths, we would have interviewed blacksmiths. It just so happened they were lesbians."

Robert Sedler, a UL law professor and

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Courier-Journal & Times

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Date: 5-11-75

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Author:

Editor: Barry Bingham,

Title: Jr.

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attorney for the six, takes a different view.

"I think it all started out when the FBI needed an explanation of why they could not find these two women (Saxe and Power) after four years," he said. "So they decided there was some kind of lesbian underground."

"What the FBI doesn't seem to realize is how a university community works," Sedler added. "It's very clear that they came here like any other two young people and they were absorbed."

Whatever the reasons for the probe, the six jailed persons have become celebrities among political activists and gay groups around the country.

Sally Kundert, spokesperson for the Lexington Grand Jury Defense Fund, said the cause has given the local gay community a cause to rally around and has attracted nationwide support. Donations to the fund exceed \$2,500, she said.

"We're getting sympathy from gays, straights, liberals — even conservatives," Ms. Kundert said. "They all realize these people went to jail to protest their constitutional rights and the misuse of the grand jury system."

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Susan Saxe Shifts Plea To Guilty

PHILADELPHIA (UPI)

In a surprise move minutes before trial, revolutionary Susan E. Saxe, who was on the FBI's 10 Most Wanted List for five years, changed her plea to guilty today to charges stemming from a 1970 bank robbery here.

The plea was entered by the former Brandeis University honor student in exchange for a 10-year prison term under an agreement reached with the government.

Ms. Saxe, 26, of Albany, N.Y., also pleaded guilty in connection with the looting of a National Guard armory in Newburyport, Mass., three weeks after the Philadelphia holdup on Sept. 1, 1970.

Under the plea-bargained agreement, Ms. Saxe would be sentenced in that case to a two-year prison term to run concurrently with the 10-year term for the bank robbery.

In the bank robbery case, she could have been sentenced to a maximum penalty of 40 years in prison and to fines totaling \$30,000.

The plea came less than a week after a government witness, Robert Valeri, 26, of Somerville, Mass., escaped from the Chester County prison in West Chester, Pa.

Under today's agreement, the government said it would not prosecute Ms. Saxe in 1970 bank robberies in Evanston, Ill., and Beverly Hills, Calif., and would dismiss a federal warrant charging interstate flight.

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SUSAN EDITH SAXE
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Susan Saxe Makes Surprise Guilty Plea

Philadelphia, June 9 (AP) — Susan Edith Saxe, antiwar radical and militant feminist, entered a surprise guilty plea today to bank robbery and theft from a federal arsenal and said she didn't regret the 1970 crimes.

"That armed struggle against the American state was a valid and necessary escalation of the politics of the '60s," the 26-year-old Brandeis University honor graduate from Albany, N.Y., said in a defiant statement before U.S. District Judge Alfred L. Luongo.

The sudden withdrawal of an innocent plea on the day her trial was to have started was part of a deal with the government guaranteeing that she

would not be compelled, even under a grant of immunity, to testify in any proceeding about events that had occurred from 1969 to now.

Recommended Sentence

Because she refused to testify, the government recommended a prison sentence of not more than 10 years for the \$6,240 holdup of the Bell Savings and Loan Association in Philadelphia, and a two-year term, to run concurrently, for theft and related crimes at the Newburyport, Mass., Arsenal. Luongo said he would relay sentencing, as requested by attorneys on both sides, until Miss Saxe is tried in Massachusetts on state charges of murder and bank robbery.

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Miss Saxe, in Deal, Pleads Guilty And Defends Her 1970 Crimes

PHILADELPHIA, June 9 (AP) — Susan Edith Saxe, antiwar radical and militant feminist, in a surprise move pleaded guilty today to bank robbery and theft from a Federal arsenal and said she did not regret those 1970 crimes.

"That armed struggle against the American state was a valid and necessary escalation of the politics of the sixties," the 26-year-old Brandeis University honor graduate from Albany, N. Y., said in a defiant statement before United States District Judge Alfred L. Luongo.

The sudden withdrawal of a plea of not guilty on the day of her trial was to start was part of a deal with the Government guaranteeing that she will not be compelled, even under a grant of immunity to testify in any proceedings about events that occurred from 1969 until now.

Because she refused to cooperate, the Government recommended a prison sentence of not more than 10 years for the \$6,240 holdup of the Bell Savings and Loan Association in Philadelphia and two years, to run concurrently with the 10, for theft and related crimes at the Newburyport, Mass., Arsenal.

"The sentences are based on the Government's understanding that I will give them nothing, ever, not in 10 years, not in a 100 years," Miss Saxe said in an eight-page statement.

Judge Luongo said he would delay sentencing, as requested by opposing lawyers, until she is tried in Massachusetts on state charges of murder and bank robbery. These result from a holdup on Sept. 26, 1970, in Boston that netted three men and two women

\$26,000 and resulted in the slaying of Walter Schroeder, a patrolman.

About 40 women supporters of Miss Saxe crowded into the courtroom expecting proceedings to start with selection of a jury. Instead the slim defendant's chief counsel, Catherine R. Roraback of New Haven, Conn., informed Judge Luongo that the original plea would be withdrawn.

Then, Assistant United States Attorney Carmen C. Nasuti read a four-page agreement, outlining the guilty pleas, the recommendation on sentence, and the Government's promise that it would not force Miss Saxe to testify in any legal proceeding if she exercised her rights under the Fifth Amendment.

The Government also agreed not to prosecute Miss Saxe for any possible involvement in bank robberies in Evanston, Ill., and Beverly Hills, Calif., in August 1970 or for alleged purchases of weapons in Portland, Ore.

And it promised to let the state of Massachusetts handle all charges growing out of the Boston holdup-slaying.

"My guilty plea is predicated upon my understanding that as of this date the government has agreed to end its investigation in Philadelphia," said the smiling defendant who had eluded police for 4½ years, while on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's "10 most wanted" list until she was picked up last March 27 on a street not far from the Independence Hall here.

"This means no grand jury, no harboring prosecutions, no legal torture of sisters who refuse to speak to the F.B.I."

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FBI still seeking fugitive

Katherine Ann Power, who was placed on the FBI's list of ten most wanted fugitives following 1970 crimes, and who was reported to have worked and resided in Lexington, Ky., in October, 1974, is being sought by the FBI.

A former student at Brandeis University, in Waltham, Mass., Power is being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder, theft of government property and bank robbery.

Power allegedly joined forces with three male parolees from Massachusetts to rob the State Street Bank and Trust Company, Boston, on Sept. 23, 1970. After seizing over \$26,000, the robbers were confronted by a police officer. A hail of sub-machinegun fire killed the officer, the FBI said.

Power was also charged in federal warrants issued at Boston on September 25, 1970 with theft of government property from a National Guard Armory in Newburyport, Mass.

Power 26, is 5' tall, weighs from 145 to 150 pounds, has hazel eyes, light brown hair, recently described as dirty blond and worn short, a medium complexion, and stocky build.



FBI hunting Katherine Ann Power

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THE NEW MEXICAN
 SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO
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Date: September 18, 1975

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: KATHERINE ANN
 POWER

Character:

or

Classification: 91-2419

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Susan Saxe Pleads Guilty in Robbery

By Lee Linder

Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA, June 9 —

In a surprise move, Susan Edith Saxe, antiwar radical and militant feminist, pleaded guilty today to charges of bank robbery and theft in 1970 from a federal arsenal.

The sudden withdrawal of an innocent plea on the day her trial was to start was part of a deal with the government guaranteeing that she will not be compelled, even under a grant of immunity, to testify in any proceeding about events that occurred from 1969 to the present.

Miss Saxe, a 26-year-old Brandeis University honor graduate from Albany, N.Y., said she did not regret the 1970 crimes to which she was pleading guilty.

That armed struggle against the American state was a valid and necessary escalation of the politics of the '60s, she said in a defiant statement before U.S. District Court Judge Alfred L. Luongo.

The judge said she could be sentenced up to 40 years in prison and fined up to \$30,000 for the crimes to which she pleaded guilty. But the government recommended a prison sentence of not more than 10 years for the \$6,240 holdup of the Bell Savings and Loan Association in Philadelphia and two years to run concurrently with the 10, for theft and related crimes at the Newburyport, Mass. arsenal.

The sentences are based on the government's understanding that I will give them nothing, ever, not in 10 years, not in a 100 years, Miss Saxe said in an eight-page statement.

Luongo said he would delay sentencing, as requested by opposing lawyers, until 1976, when she is tried in Massachusetts on state charges of murder

and bank robbery in the Sept. 26, 1970 holdup in Boston that netted three men and two women \$26,000 and resulted in the slaying of Patrolman Walter Schroeder.

The defendant had eluded law enforcement authorities for 4½ years while she was on the FBI's "10 most wanted list" until she was picked up March 27 on a street not far from historic Independence Hall here.

About 40 women supporters of Miss Saxe crowded into the courtroom expecting proceedings to start with selection of a jury. Instead the defendant's chief counsel, Catherine R. Roraback of New Haven, Conn., informed Luongo the innocent plea would be withdrawn.

Then Assistant U.S. Attorney Carmen C. Nasuti read a four-page agreement, outlining the guilty pleas, the recommendation on sentence, and the government's promise that it would not force Miss Saxe to testify in any legal proceeding if she exercised her Fifth Amendment rights.

The government also agreed not to prosecute Miss Saxe for any possible involvement in bank robberies in Evanston, Ill., and Beverly Hills, Calif., in August, 1970, or for alleged purchases of weapons in Portland, Ore.

Miss Saxe said, "My guilty plea is predicated upon my understanding that as of this date, the government has agreed to end its investigation in Philadelphia."

This means no grand jury, no harboring prosecutions, no legal torture of sisters who refuse to speak to the FBI. The credit for this victory goes to the feminist community here [Philadelphia], and to the sisters in New Haven, Conn., and in Lexington, Ky., whose courage in the face of FBI and government harassment has been an example to us all.

She referred to the jailing

of some women for criminal contempt who refused to testify before grand juries even under grants of immunity from prosecution.

Still sought in the Philadelphia and Boston bank robberies is Katherine Power, 23, of Denver, Colo., and Miss Saxe made it clear, "I will never testify against [her] or give any information as to her whereabouts." Miss Power is the only woman presently on the FBI's 10 most wanted list.

Miss Saxe came into the courtroom wearing a flowered lavender blouse and embroidered blue jeans.

"Lavender is symbolically a color of lesbian women," explained Miss Saxe to a reporter before the court proceedings began.

In her statement she sharply defended her feminist views and said she did not regret any of her militant acts in expressing them.

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DATE 2/6/22 BY [signature]

The Washington Post
 Washington Star-News
 Daily News (New York)
 The New York Times
 The Wall Street Journal
 The National Observer
 The Los Angeles Times

JUN 10 1975

Date

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Saxe Pleads Innocent In Policeman's Death

BOSTON (AP) — Susan Saxe pleaded innocent Monday to the murder of a Boston policeman in the incident that put her on the FBI's most wanted list almost five years ago.

As a small crowd of women chanted "Free Saxe" on the other side of the hallway metal detector, Walter H. McLaughlin, chief judge of the state's Superior Court, ordered the militant feminist who describes herself as a lesbian to undergo a psychiatric examination.

Such examination, to be done at the Worcester County House of Correction, is usual in murder cases. The judge permitted the defendant's lawyer, Nancy Gertner of Boston, to be present if she wants to.

He also ordered no bail, but said he would review that ruling if the defense requested.

Ms. Saxe, who prefers that designation, also pleaded innocent to two counts of armed robbery in connection with the \$26,000 holdup of a branch of the State Street Bank & Trust Co. September 1970.

Patrolman Walter E. Schroeder, responding to the holdup call, was shot and died of his wounds.

Asst. Dist. Atty. John T. Gaffney of Boston said defense attorneys would probably get 20 to 30 days to file motions, after which a trial date would be set. He said he does not expect it before September.

Earlier Monday, U.S. Magistrate Peter Princi dropped a federal fugitive charge against Ms. Saxe when Asst. U.S. Atty. Richard Backman declined to press it.

Miss Saxe, 26, a former honors student at Brandeis University and a native of Albany, N.Y., arrived here under heavy security Friday from Philadelphia, where she had formally pleaded guilty to federal charges in connection with the robbery of a suburban Philadelphia bank and a break-in at the Newburyport armory.

Sentencing was deferred until her Boston trial.

Three men were charged in connection with the 1970 Boston holdup. One blew himself up accidentally with a homemade bomb in prison, one received a long prison term, and the third, Robert Valeri, who testified the prosecution, escaped from federal custody near Philadelphia shortly before Ms. Saxe's trial there began.

Katherine Ann Power, 26, of Denver, is still sought in the case.

Ms. Saxe was arrested in March on a Philadelphia street.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 2

THE CLARION-LEDGER

JACKSON, MS.

Date: 6/24/75

Edition: HOME

Author:

Editor: T.M. HEDERMAN, JR.

Title: SUSAN SAXE

Character:

or

Classification: 91-2035

Submitting Office: JACKSON

☐ Being Investigated

38 9/75

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MILITANT SUSAN SAXE
In Boston Police Hands

AP Wirephoto

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Six Who Wouldn't Talk To The FBI Must Testify For Jury, Judge Rules

By CAROLYN GATZ

Staff Writer

Over objections from attorneys representing six subpoenaed grand jury witnesses, U.S. District Judge Bernard T. Moynahan yesterday granted "use immunity" to the witnesses, suspending their Fifth Amendment right to remain silent.

The witnesses — Jill Raymond, Marla Seymour, Gail Cohee, Debbie Hands, Carey Junkin, all of Lexington, and Linda Link, of Louisville — remained under subpoena to appear before the federal grand jury March 6.

If, at that time, the six refuse on any grounds to answer questions posed by U.S. Atty. Eugene Siler, the prosecutor can ask that they be jailed for contempt of court.

Siler said yesterday that he would do that if the six persist in their objections.

The subpoenas were originally issued for Feb. 3. All six witnesses had in the past six weeks declined questioning from FBI agents investigating two women who reportedly lived in Lexington last year.

With use immunity — a relatively new concept in United States law — each subpoenaed witness is guaranteed that his testimony before the grand jury will not be used against him. No investigative leads from the testimony can be used against him, either.

However, the witnesses are

not protected from prosecution based on testimony from other witnesses or with evidence developed outside the grand jury room.

Immunity from prosecution — called "transactional" immunity — was curtailed by the 1970 Organized Crime Control Act. It does not apply in this case.

Arguments in the daylong court hearing revolved principally around procedural questions of the U.S. Attorney's application for use immunity.

Arguments

Attorneys for the subpoenaed witnesses — University of Kentucky law professor Robert Seiler,

Judith A. Peterson of Tampa, Fla. and William Allison, of Louisville — argued that immunity in the case was:

- Not based on a finding by the U.S. Department of Justice that the testimony was "in the public interest" (the Attorney General must approve all applications for immunity).

- Over board in that it did not specify the subjects on which the witnesses would be questioned and given immunity.

- Premature in that the witnesses were asked very few questions during their appearance Feb. 3. One witness

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Page A1

Herald-Leader

Lexington, Ky.

GilROB

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Date: 2-22-75
Edition: Sunday
Author:
Editor: Don Mills
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Character: BU#
or LS# 91-5755

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Submitting Office:

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Release Sought On Silent Pair

Additional legal action in behalf of two city women jailed for their refusals to talk to a federal grand jury will be filed today in advance of a rally here Saturday to protest alleged grand jury "abuse."

The two, Ellen Grusse and Terry Turgeon, both of New Haven, have been jailed in Niantic for four and one-half months since they were found in contempt of court for refusing to talk to a grand jury investigating the alleged harboring of fugitives in Connecticut.

Attorneys for the pair will file federal court action today seeking a revocation of confinement

for the women on rounds that the nine-month grand jury investigation into the case has produced no indictments and has resulted in severe punishment for the women, allegedly without cause.

The grand jury inquiry here and a similar one in Lexington, Ky., is, officials say, studying those persons who harbored Susan Saxe and Katherine Power, two fugitives at one time wanted by the FBI.

Ms. Saxe is currently in custody and awaiting trial, while Ms. Power remains at large and on the FBI's 10 most wanted list.

— Page 17
 — Journal
 Courier
 — new Haven
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Date: Sept. 26, 1975
 Edition:
 Author:
 Editor:
 Title:

Character: NH 91-3934
 or

Classification:
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 Director Sec'y _____

F.B.I. Misuse

Special to The New York Times

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 22—The Justice Department was accused yesterday of allowing the Federal Bureau of Investigation to use a grand jury as a tool in its search for a pair of long-sought fugitives.

The charges were made by attorneys for six young people called by a grand jury here after they refused to talk with F.B.I. agents about Katherine Power and Susan Saxe, two former Brandeis University students who have been on the bureau's "10 most wanted" list since 1971.

The two women apparently lived and worked here last year under false names and the F.B.I. has focused its inquiry on those who may have known them during that period, including the five women and a man subpoenaed by the grand jury earlier this month.

Immunity Imposed

Yesterday, Federal District Judge Bernard T. Moynahan Jr. granted a request from the Justice Department to impose immunity on the six witnesses thereby neutralizing their right to protection against forced self-incrimination and requiring them either to testify or be held in contempt.

In testimony, interviews and affidavits, agents of the bureau were accused of the following: 1. Harassing the young people and informing their relatives or employers of their homosexual life-styles.

2. Threatening the young people with grand jury subpoenas should they refuse to cooperate in the bureau's search for the fugitives.

Giving friends and relatives

of the young people false information about them as a means of inducing the friends and relatives' cooperation.

The F.B.I. inquiry, the subpoenas and the immunity ruling by Judge Moynahan are the latest episodes in a long, violent and sometimes bizarre story that began with the killing of a bank guard in a robbery in Boston in September, 1970.

Miss Power and Miss Saxe were indicted that year by a Federal grand jury for interstate flight to avoid prosecution for that slaying and in 1971 both women were placed on the F.B.I.'s "10 most wanted" list.

The bureau said that the revolutionary tie were members

Grand Jury Alleged by Lawyers in

Fugitive Cases

of an unnamed revolutionary organization.

Last summer, two women, Lena Paley and May Kelley, moved into the fringes of the University of Kentucky campus here, living and working among its tiny homosexual community.

The F.B.I. believes Miss Paley and Miss Kelley were Miss Power and Miss Saxe and the bureau's investigation has focused on that same community, specifically on the six young people involved in yesterday's hearing before Judge Moynahan.

All of the them—Jill Raymond, 23 years old; Marla Seymour, 22; Gail Cohee, 21; Debbie Hands, 22; Linda Link, 22, and 19-year-old James Carey Junkin—say they refused to speak with F.B.I. agents who asked them about their possible acquaintance with either Miss Paley or Miss Kelley.

They were immediately subpoenaed by the grand jury.

The bureau does not have general subpoena power and a citizen has the right to decline an interview with its agents. Federal law, however, makes it a crime to lie to a Federal agent.

Robert Sedler, a professor at the University of Kentucky Law School, and Judith Peterson of Tampa, Fla., the lawyers for the six, argue that the F.B.I., failing to elicit information through normal interviews, caused the grand jury to issue the subpoenas.

Abuse of Law Charged

"They don't have a very good record of finding people these days," Mr. Sedler said. "They can't find Patty Hearst and they can't find Saxe and Powers and

they're so frustrated they're willing to abuse the law—which is exactly what they're doing in this case.

His allegations aside, agents here and elsewhere were reportedly quite eager to interview the six reluctant young people.

From Albuquerque to Detroit to Seattle, the bureau dispatched men to get in touch with friends or relatives of the witnesses here, and in some instances those who were reached say they were shocked by the agent's techniques.

Alan Russell, a friend of Miss Raymond, was reportedly asked by agents to come here from Detroit to persuade her to cooperate with the F.B.I. The agents who visited him promised to pay his expenses, he said, and suggested to him that

should he fail, Miss Raymond would be in great difficulty.

Another of Miss Raymond's friends, who asked not to be identified, said that agents had been "harassing" and "insulting" when they visited her in Albuquerque to ask about a gasoline credit card Miss Raymond had borrowed from her.

On another occasion, according to an affidavit from Letty Ritter of Lexington, F.B.I. agents asked her to inform the witnesses that the bureau had letters in its possession that provided answers to the questions they wished to ask.

Need for Testimony Queried

"Now, if that's the case," Mr. Sedler asks, "why do they need these kids in front of the grand jury? I'm not only furious as to where they got the

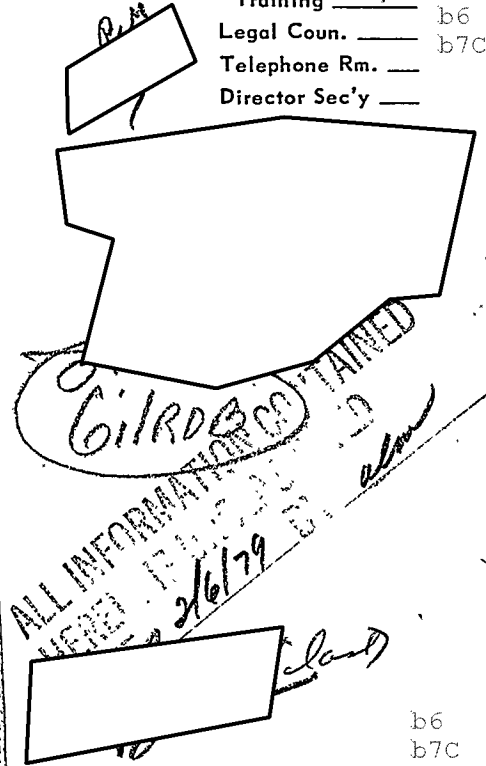
letters, if they have them, but also why, if they have letters, that answer all the questions, they need to ask them any further questions. Are they trying to set them up for perjury?"

Some of the witnesses said that their relatives or employers had been told by F.B.I. agents of their preferences for homosexuality. Some of the witnesses also said that since they had declined to cooperate in interviews with the bureau, they had been followed by agents. Mr. Junkin said that he had been stopped three times by the local police, asking for identification, since he declined to participate in an interview.

"What this is about really," Miss Peterson, the attorney, said, "is that the Justice Department is using a Federal

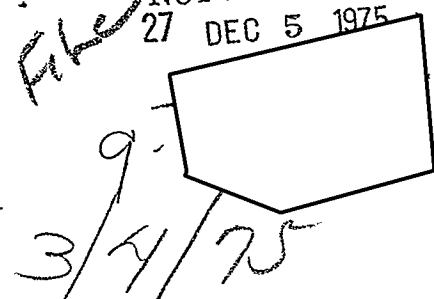
grand jury to obtain information which would assist the F.B.I. in the apprehension of suspects already under indictment—and that just is not the function of the grand jury."

The "use immunity" imposed by Judge Moynahan yesterday at the request of Eugene Siler, United States Attorney, means that testimony given by any of the six persons, before the grand jury cannot be used in any prosecution against them. They may still refuse to testify, but Mr. Siler said yesterday that he would immediately charge them with contempt of court. Should that occur and any of them were found guilty, they would be jailed until they agreed to testify or until the life of the grand jury expired—18 months.



The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times 37 _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 2-23-75
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 27 DEC 5 1975



Judge says Susan

Worcester while awaiting trial

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DATE 2/6/79 BY adw

By Alan Sheehan
Globe Staff.

Susan Edith Saxe, the self-proclaimed lesbian feminist who outwitted the FBI for more than three years, will remain in the Worcester House of Correction while awaiting trial in the murder of Boston patrolman Walter A. Schroeder in 1970.

Superior Court Chief Justice Walter H. McLaughlin denied a request by Saxe's counsel, Attys.

Nancy Gertner and Thomas G. Shapiro, that she be transferred to a facility in Suffolk County or the Women's Reformatory in Framingham.

Judge McLaughlin, during an hour-long hearing in Suffolk Superior Court, said he had been advised that "Framingham is not a secure facility" and added that every house of correction is "filled to capacity."

However, the judge indicated he would broaden the visitation rights of

Saxe's attorneys, their paralegal aides and increase access of Saxe's friends and family.

Gertner complained that Worcester County Sheriff Joseph Smith had denied access to the facility to seven paralegals who, she said, had been helping her to prepare Saxe's defense.

Gertner agreed that the number of paralegals be set at seven and also agreed that Saxe's friends and family be allowed to visit three times per week.



Susan Saxe arrives for appearance at pre-trial hearing at Suffolk Superior Court. (Charles Dixon photo)

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state

THE BOSTON HERALD
AMERICAN
BOSTON, MASS.

19 THE BOSTON GLOBE
BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, MASS.

DATE: 12/9/75

EDITION: EVENING

AUTHOR: SHEEHAN

EDITOR: T. WINSHIP

TITLE: SUSAN SAXE

CHARACTER:

or

CLASSIFICATION: 91-4219

Submitting Office: BOSTON

Enclosures:

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Judge McLaughlin said he would issue an order after he received a list of the paralegals and resumes on their backgrounds. Gertner said he would deliver the list later today. Today's hearing was held under strict security measures, which included a metal detector and a barrier to keep spectators from the eighth-floor courtroom. Spectators, screened by court personnel and a large group of newsmen crowded into the courtroom taking all the available seats. At the outset of the hearing, Gertner argued that her client should be treated no differently than

any other "Suffolk County convicted felon, awaiting detainee who is awaiting trial for murder and armed trial." robbery.

This assertion drew an angry response by First Asst. Dist. Atty. John T. Ganey, who said, "She is not a detainee. She is a status from everybody else at the jail. She was on the FBI's 10 most wanted list for five years."

Saxe must stay at Worcester jail

By Alan H. Sheehan
Globe Staff

Susan Saxe, the self-proclaimed lesbian feminist who outwitted the FBI for more than three years, will remain in the Worcester House of Correction while awaiting trial on a charge murdering Boston policeman Walter A. Schroeder in 1970.

Superior Court Chief Justice Walter H. McLaughlin yesterday denied a request by Ms. Saxe's lawyers, Nancy Gertner and Thomas G. Shapiro, that she be transferred to a facility in Suffolk County or the Women's Reformatory in Framingham.

Judge McLaughlin, during an hour-long hearing in Suffolk Superior Court, said that he had been advised that "Framingham is not a secure facility" and added that every house of correction is "filled to capacity."

However, the judge indicated that he would broaden the visiting rights of Ms. Saxe's attorneys, their aides and Ms. Saxe's friends and family.

Ms. Gertner complained that Worcester County Sheriff Joseph Smith had denied access to the facility to seven aides who had been helping her prepare Ms. Saxe's defense.

Ms. Gertner agreed that the number of aides be set at seven and also agreed that Ms. Saxe's friends and family be allowed to visit

the defendant three times a week.

Judge McLaughlin said he would issue an order after he received a list of the aides and resumes of their backgrounds. Ms. Gertner said she would deliver the list.

Security measures of yesterday's hearing included a metal detector and a barrier to keep spectators from the eighth-floor courtroom at the Suffolk County Courthouse.

Spectators screened by court personnel, along with news reporters filled all the seats in the courtroom.

Ms. Saxe, wearing blue slacks and a matching blue belted tunic which covered a flower-print blouse, entered the courtroom smiling and waving at a few friends.

At the outset of the hearing, Ms. Gertner argued that her client should be treated no differently than any other "Suffolk County detainee who is awaiting trial."

First Asst. Dist. Atty. John T. Gaffney angrily responded: "She is not a detainee. She is a convicted felon, awaiting trial for murder and armed robbery. She has a different status from everybody else at the jail. She was on the FBI's 10-most-wanted list for five years."

Gaffney added that "one defendant (Katherine Ann Power) is still missing and a codefendant (Robert Valeri) has escaped."

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THE BOSTON HERALD
AMERICAN
BOSTON, MASS.

59 THE BOSTON GLOBE
BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, MASS.

DATE: 12/10/75

EDITION: DAILY

AUTHOR: SHEEHAN

EDITOR: T. WINSHIP

TITLE: SUSAN SAXE

CHARACTER: 91-4219
or

CLASSIFICATION:

Submitting Office: BOSTON

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AM-SAXE 4-14

BY STEWART POWELL

BOSTON (UPI) -- ATTEMPTS TO HAVE MURDER AND BANK ROBBERY CHARGES AGAINST SUSAN SAXE DISMISSED BECAUSE OF PRE-TRIAL PUBLICITY AND THE NUMBER OF MEN ON THE GRAND JURY THAT INDICTED HER WERE DENIED WEDNESDAY.

SUFFOLK SUPERIOR COURT CHIEF JUSTICE WALTER H. MCLAUGHLIN UPHELD THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE 27-YEAR-OLD HONORS GRADUATE OF BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY AND OUTLINED JURY SELECTION PROCEDURES RESEMBLING THE PATRICIA HEARST CASE.

MS. SAXE FACES TRIAL MAY 17 ON STATE CHARGES THAT SHE PARTICIPATED WITH A BAND OF SELF-STYLED REVOLUTIONARIES IN A \$26,000 BANK ROBBERY IN WHICH A POLICEMAN WAS KILLED.

MCLAUGHLIN WROTE THAT WHILE NEWS COVERAGE "SOUGHT TO CHARACTERIZE THE DEFENDANT THROUGH THE USE OF NUMEROUS DEROGATORY APPELLATIONS (IT WAS) PREMATURE" TO PRESUME PUBLICITY HAD PREJUDICED JURORS.

IN A COMPANION MOVE, MCLAUGHLIN REJECTED THE CHALLENGE OF HER INDICTMENTS MADE ON GROUNDS THAT THE GRAND JURY WAS 83 PER CENT MALE.

IN OUTLINING SELECTION OF THE 16-MEMBER TRIAL JURY, MS. SAXE'S LAWYERS WERE GIVEN TWICE THE NUMBER OF CHALLENGES TO JURORS AS THE PROSECUTION. AND MCLAUGHLIN SAID HE WOULD QUESTION JURORS BASED ON "A LIST OF SUGGESTED QUESTIONS" SUBMITTED BY LAWYERS, A PROCEDURE RESEMBLING IN SOME WAYS FEDERAL COURT JURY SELECTION IN THE HEARST TRIAL.

REJECTING MS. SAXE'S CHALLENGE TO MALE DOMINATION OF THE GRAND JURY, THE JUDGE SAID A 1975 U.S. SUPREME COURT RULING THAT SUCH BODIES BE DRAWN FROM A "FAIR CROSS-SECTION" OF THE COMMUNITY WAS NOT RETROACTIVE.

MS. SAXE AND A FEMALE COMPANION IN THE ALLEGED HOLDUP TOPPED THE FBI MOST WANTED LIST FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS BEFORE MS. SAXE WAS ARRESTED. KATHERINE POWER REMAINS FREE. THE THREE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BAND HAVE BEEN ACCOUNTED FOR -- ONE IS IN PRISON, ANOTHER DIED WHEN A BOMB HE WAS MAKING EXPLODED, AND THE THIRD HAS TURNED STATE'S EVIDENCE.

MS. SAXE PLEADED GUILTY IN PHILADELPHIA LAST JUNE TO CHARGES OF BANK ROBBERY AND GOVERNMENT THEFT. SHE WAS SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS IN PRISON.

57 JUNE 13 1976
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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JUN 13 1976

Tight security for Susan

Saxe court hearing tomorrow

By Marvin Pave
Globe Staff

A pretrial hearing is scheduled tomorrow morning under tight security for Susan E. Saxe, 26, who will appear before Chief Justice Walter H. McLaughlin in Boston's Suffolk Superior Court.

Miss Saxe, a former Brandeis University honor student, has been charged in Massachusetts with bank robbery and murder in the 1970, holdup of a State Street Bank branch in Brighton, in which Patrolman Walter Schroeder was shot to death.

At the time of her capture last March in Philadelphia, Miss Saxe was on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted" list.

Workmen at the court-

house this weekend were completing assembly of a portable metal detector at the entrance to the eighth-floor courtroom.

Her lawyers are expected to ask McLaughlin once again to move their client to a jail closer to Boston. Miss Saxe is being held at the Worcester County House of Corrections in West Boylston.

If the request is denied, they are expected to ask for broader visiting rights for Miss Saxe.

The question of a starting date for the trial is also expected to be brought up between prosecutor John T. Gaffney, Suffolk County first assistant district attorney, and defense attorney Nancy Gertner.

McLaughlin, in early November, had turned down a request from Atty. Gertner, to move Miss Saxe closer to Boston "to alleviate the burden of the trip" to Worcester.

McLaughlin also issued an order limiting the prisoner's visitors to her family and attorney. The order came in response to

Worcester County Sheriff Joseph A. Smith's request that her visitors be limited.

In asking for the limitation, Smith said the county

jail was overcrowded and security was a problem. Atty. Gertner has protested the limitation, contending that a 1974 US Supreme Court decision

spells out the right of law students to visit clients.

Miss Saxe, of Albany, N.Y., has been held without bail since her arraignment in June.

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state

THE BOSTON HERALD
AMERICAN
BOSTON, MASS.

5 THE BOSTON GLOBE
BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, MASS.

DATE: 12/8/75

EDITION: MORNING

AUTHOR: MARVIN PAVE

EDITOR: THOMAS WINSHIP

TITLE: SUSAN SAXE

CHARACTER:

CLASSIFICATION: 91-4219

Submitting Office: BOSTON

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Dep. AD Inv.

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SAXE 12-23

NIGHT LD

BOSTON (UPI) -- MOST NEWS EXECUTIVES IN BOSTON WERE UNDECIDED TUESDAY ON HOW TO READ GUIDELINES GIVEN OUT BY A JUDGE MONDAY CONCERNING PRE-TRIAL COVERAGE OF THE TRIAL OF SUSAN SAXE.

MS. SAXE, A FORMER BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY HONOR STUDENT WHO SPENT FIVE YEARS ON THE FBI'S LIST OF 10 MOST WANTED PERSONS, IS CHARGED IN THE SLAYING OF POLICEMAN WALTER SCHROEDER DURING A BANK HOLDUP IN 1970.

CHIEF JUDGE WALTER MCLAUGHLIN OF THE SUFFOLK SUPERIOR COURT MONDAY TOLD REPORTERS IN AN INFORMAL MEETING THAT THE DEFENDANT'S PAST, SOME DESCRIPTIONS OF HER AND FACTS PRESENTED DURING DISCUSSIONS OF MOTIONS TO SUPPRESS TESTIMONY SHOULD NOT BE REPORTED DURING THE OPENING STAGES OF HER TRIAL.

"WE ARE DEALING WITH TWO PRECIOUS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS," MCLAUGHLIN SAID. "THE RIGHT TO FREE PRESS AND THE RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL. WE HAVE TO WALK A VERY NARROW LINE."

THE JUDGE TOLD THE NEWSMEN THAT ONCE A JURY WAS PICKED AND SEQUESTERED "YOU ARE ON YOUR OWN TO DO ANYTHING YOU WANT."

"WE STILL DON'T KNOW WHETHER IT'S A RULING AND IF IT IS AN ORDER," SAID BOSTON GLOBE EDITOR TOM WINSHIP. "IN ANY EVENT, IT IS VERY DISTURBING TO US. IF IT IS AN ORDER, WE MAY ASK FOR AN IMMEDIATE HEARING. WE ARE GOING TO GET IN TOUCH WITH THE JUDGE TO FIND WHAT HE REALLY MEANS BY THIS. IT'S A VERY DISTURBING DEVELOPMENT."

"I WANT TO FIND OUT WHY SUSAN SAXE IS DIFFERENT FROM ANYONE ELSE," SAID LARRY PICKARD, NEWS DIRECTOR AT WCVB-TV. "HOWEVER GOOD THE JUDGE'S INTENTIONS, HE'S WRONG IN HIS DECISION AND CERTAINLY HE SHOULD HAVE CONSULTED WITH NEWS EXECUTIVES BEFORE CALLING REPORTERS IN, GIVING THEM WHAT AMOUNTS TO ORDERS."

"MY OWN GUT REACTION IS THAT THE JUDGE REFRAINED FROM TRYING TO PLACE ANY HARD GUIDELINES UPON US," SAID BILL LEWIS, CITY EDITOR OF THE BOSTON HERALD AMERICAN. "AS FAR AS I'M CONCERNED, WE COULD LIVE WITH THIS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF PRACTICAL NEWSPAPERING IN THE INSTANCE OF THE SAXE CASE."

"BUT IF THE (JUDGE) IS GOING TO SET A PRECEDENT TO BIND US IN FUTURE CASES, THEN THAT MAY INFRINGE ON FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS."

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